

NEWS SUMMARY

Pilot trapped in Blenheim crash

The only Blenheim fighter-bomber from the Second World War still flying crashed during a Guild of Air Pilots display at Denham, Buckinghamshire, yesterday.

The pilot, Captain Roy Pullen, who works for Virgin Airways, was trapped for 20 minutes before being taken to hospital with his co-pilot and a passenger. They were not seriously injured.

The aircraft overshot during a "touch and go" manoeuvre, ploughed through a fence near spectators, and came to rest on its nose on a nearby golf course as players ran to safety.

Petrol began to pour out of the plane as emergency services arrived. It was later ignited, but was badly damaged, a guild official said. The aircraft was on its second flight since its successful debut at the Biggin Hill air show.

The plane was recently restored by enthusiasts at a cost of many thousands of pounds.

Gas attack hysteria

Mass hysteria broke out among 50 teenage schoolgirls attacked with tear gas by youths as their coach was about to disembark from a cross-Channel ferry at Ramsgate on Saturday. The girls, from Swanley Comprehensive School in Kent, were treated for sore eyes at Margate General Hospital, but none was seriously hurt. Two youths were detained by police but released yesterday.

The gas, a derivative of CS gas, is banned from sale in the United Kingdom, but is available in Europe in "anti rape" aerosols.

Roy is 'racist'

A complaint about Roy of the Rovers, the comic, may be made to the Commission for Racial Equality, Merseyside Community Relations Council claims a character introduced into the fictional Melchester football team is "the stereotypical black person", and a Vietnamese character has been given an offensive nickname.

Mr Brian Thompson, a council member, said: "It is a subtle form of racism, but no less the dangerous for that". Last year the comic was anti-Arab.

Gunman 'on drug'

The gunman who held a police officer hostage for nine hours before finally shooting himself had taken a drug, his brother disclosed yesterday.

Mr Dean Eyre said his brother Paul, who had a record of petty crime before the incident at Gloucester police station, was "out of his depth" in the armed robbery that sparked off Friday's drama.

He claimed his brother had taken amphetamine sulphate, known as "speed", to bolster his courage.

Bus trade complaints

The introduction of bus deregulation has attracted complaints of unfair competition, according to the Office of Fair Trading (Our Transport Correspondent writes).

Sir Gordon Borrie, director-general of the OFT, says a number of complaints of anti-competitive practices, including predatory pricing and the denial of access to bus stations, have been made since the introduction of deregulation last October.

In the first case of its kind, the OFT is to hear a formal complaint by an independent operator against the Southern Vectis Company, on the Isle of Wight, which owns the bus station at Newport.

Barbie TV trial

The BBC plans to screen a dramatized reconstruction of the Klaus Barbie trial, just days after the completion of proceedings next month.

Maurice Denham (right) will portray Barbie in the 90-minute production, which starts rehearsals today even though Ray Jenkins, the writer, is still working on the script as the trial unfolds.

Other performers in the drama, which opens BBC-2's Screenplay season in July, are Peggy Mount, Joan Hickson, David Calder and John Surridge.

Opera house plea

Westminster City Council was asked yesterday to delay granting permission for the £55 million development of the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, after the Prince of Wales expressed concern.

The council has decided, in principle, to approve shops and offices adjacent to the opera house. The application will be considered formally on June 30.

The Prince, a trustee, is reported to have asked conservationists if a delay was possible. Lady Wynne-Jones, chairman of the Londoners' Society, has called either for a delay or for consent to be conditional on more concerts being televised.

FOR THE MAN WHO HAS (ALMOST) EVERYTHING



If you work hard, you probably find satisfaction through your career. But if you stop to think, is that really enough? Life may be an endless round of meetings — but when did that last lead you to a stunning, stylish woman you could communicate with and want to share the rest of your life with? Commitment may suddenly have become the watchword of the eighties — but finding someone to commit to today can be the biggest challenge of our times. And let's face it, these days you can't be too careful!

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Howe faces quiz on MI6 passports link

By Our Defence Correspondent

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, is to be asked whether MI6, the British secret intelligence service, supplied the Irish passports used by American White House aides who went incognito to Iran last year on the undercover arms mission.

A report alleged yesterday that MI6 had seized a number of Irish passports during raids on IRA arms dumps in Northern Ireland, which had then been handed over to the US

Central Intelligence Agency.

According to the report in the *Dublin newspaper The Sunday Tribune*, US Congressional investigators involved in the Inragate hearings have said that the Irish passports had been supplied by British intelligence.

Both Colonel Oliver North, the White House aide who was dismissed and Mr Robert McFarlane, the former national security adviser, flew into Tehran last year on Irish passports.

It is known that about 100

passports were stolen from a printing company in Dublin in March 1982 and one of the men convicted of the robbery claimed that most of them were taken from him by the IRA for their own use in arms-buying trips abroad.

Yesterday Mr George Foulkes, a Labour foreign affairs spokesman, said that the latest "piece in the jigsaw" was further evidence of involvement in the Inragate scandal by the British authorities.

Mr Foulkes said he would

be writing to the Foreign Secretary to ask whether the report was true.

He said: "It seems to fit in with the jigsaw pieces that have already emerged that indicate that the British secret service was involved in the whole operation."

Mr Foulkes has already been pressing the Government over the involvement of KMS, the London security firm, in the Inragate affair. The firm, which employs a number of former SAS men, was named by the Tower Commission, which investi-

gated the Iran arms affair, as one of the secret network of companies used by Colonel North.

Mr Foulkes believes KMS was being used as a private enterprise branch of MI6.

He said yesterday that if Colonel North gave evidence at the Congressional hearing, he expected more information about the British connection to come to light. He suggested that one of the reasons for the early election was because of fears of damaging evidence emerging in the Inragate hearings. *Delay tactics, page 7*

Ministry to order second Trident as cost is cut

By Michael Evans, Defence Correspondent

A second Trident ballistic missile submarine is to be ordered next month in the next stage of the Government's strategy to replace the Polaris force as Britain's independent nuclear deterrent.

It is expected to be cheaper than the first Trident because Vickers has told the Ministry of Defence it can cut the number of hours needed to build the second submarine.

It is also possible that the cost of the whole Trident programme could be reduced further when the third and fourth submarines are ordered.

That is because Vickers has come to grips with the difficulties of building the most sophisticated submarine quicker than the Americans, Dr Rodney Leach, the company's chief executive and managing director, said yesterday.

In January, the Government announced that the cost of Trident had been reduced by £546 million to £9,265 million after refinements in the programme and hard bargaining with the Americans.

The first Trident submarine, Vanguard, will cost £355 million, although when it is fully fitted with the missiles and other equipment, the estimated price will be £800 million.

Seventy per cent of the cost of the first submarine will be committed by spring next year. Five per cent of the work has been completed.

The management at Vickers is negotiating new productivity arrangements with the workforce, which has recently increased from 12,500 to 13,000 employees. Dr Leach said that manpower would remain at that level for the next 10 years.

The tender from Vickers for the second Trident was delivered to the ministry last October. Talks have continued since then.

Dr Leach said that the construction programme was going according to schedule. Trident is due to be commissioned in the early 1990s.

He added that because of orders already given by the ministry for long lead items, steel work on the second submarine had begun.

"By the end of this year, the hull of the second submarine

will be pretty far advanced", he said.

Meanwhile another submarine, the nuclear-powered *Sceptre*, has completed a £105 million refit which will make it one of the quietest in the world.

Sceptre has also been equipped with the new submarine Harpoon torpedo, a long-range anti-ship missile.

The work, carried out at the naval dockyard at Devonport, has been completed two weeks ahead of schedule.

The submarine, out of action for 96 weeks, will be rededicated on July 4.

The ministry has also ordered a metal fatigue check on the RAF's *Buccaneer* strike aircraft.

It is to ensure that the 43 remaining fighters will still be operational until the mid to late 1990s.

Kinnock retains defence policy

Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, has made clear that his party is to stick to its defence policy despite its unpopularity at the general election (Our Chief Political Correspondent writes).

In an interview in *The Observer* yesterday he said the non-nuclear policy would soon look more practical and relevant to voters.

"We are the only party which has accepted the speed of change in the international environment."

Mr Kinnock said that the Prime Minister was hopelessly out of line with President Reagan and Mr Gorbachev on defence.

"She makes the point about nuclear weapons keeping the peace for 40 years. Whatever they think of that it is clear that Reagan and Gorbachev believe the best way to keep the peace for the next 40 years is to clear the continent of nuclear weapons."

"So we are the only party in Britain which can claim that our thinking is concurrent with the talks about reducing intermediate and strategic weapons."

"When the defence White Paper is published the Government will have to acknowledge that they are going to run down our conventional forces."

Sunday paper survives with new cash deal

By Our Employment Affairs Correspondent

The ailing left-wing newspaper, *Sunday*, has won a temporary stay of execution after a re-structuring of the company and an injection of cash by Mr Owen Oyston, the Lancashire businessman, and the Transport Workers' Union.

Yesterday's edition appeared without colour, but Mr Oyston said he believed the paper was now on the right track, would earn "significant profits" and create long-term employment.

The original company, partly financed by some of the biggest trade unions and Labour-controlled councils, has been wound up following the appointment of a receiver last week, and the paper is now published by Growford Ltd.

The package to keep the paper going was agreed last week at meetings involving the receivers, representatives of the original shareholders, Mr Oyston and the TGWU — the country's largest trade union.

In its eight weeks of operation, *Sunday* Publishing Plc., made heavy losses.

In the new company all the original shareholders will have a quarter of the shares, divided pro rata to their first investment, while Mr Oyston and the TGWU share the remaining 75 per cent of the stock equally.

UK families pay price of EEC farm subsidies

The average British family pays £11.50 every week to finance EEC farm subsidies, according to a report by the Adam Smith Institute, published today (Our Agriculture Correspondent writes).

The report says that the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) severely distorts patterns of European employment and puts the cost to Britain of storing surpluses alone at 84p a week per head of population.

The report says that CAP benefited only big farmers, and not the smallholders that it was intended to aid.

In Britain, the CAP leads to countryside ruin and the excessive use of fertilizers, the report says.

Mr John MacGregor, the new Minister for Agriculture, warned his fellow farm ministers in Luxembourg last week that he would not allow decisions to be made which placed an unfair burden on British farmers.

He also made it clear that he would press for an early and substantial devaluation of the green pound, which has led to farmers in Scotland receiving about 20 per cent less for their cattle than in Europe.

Fittingly, the writer was Mr Paul Beal, lineal descendant of Mr Partridge when it comes to hunting down the origins of a spot of slang.

He volunteered the information that his mother had invented the word "bluggarst". Other *Times* readers were chipped in with their own examples of what might be called "near swear".



Miss Eileen Smith, who opposes the Green Park licence fee (Photograph: Mark Pepper).

Mixed feelings on art market rule

By Andrew Morgan

The City of Westminster's plan to rid the Green Park Open Air Market in London, of T-shirt and souvenir sellers appeared successful yesterday.

Traders praised the move to improve the quality of arts and crafts on sale at the weekly exhibition which was originally intended for artists only.

But some voiced fears that fees imposed by the council

could hurt struggling painters who had previously been able to exhibit their work free.

Under a new system introduced on Saturday, the council is charging about £3 a day for each pitch, guaranteeing each licensee their spot and refusing licenses to anyone not selling original artwork.

"This has always been an art market, but people were starting to sell rubbish," the council said. The Green Park Traders' Association said: "It

has gone very well really. There has been no confrontation, though a few of the painters may find the fee too much for them."

Miss Eileen Smith, who has exhibited her works at Green Park for 29 years, said the council did not understand the special problems of artists who cannot produce large quantities of their work.

"I am angry at the bureaucracy and I think it should be free as it always has been."

Dalkon Shield compensation

Test-tube babies cash offer

By Robert Matthews

The American makers of a contraceptive coil linked to the deaths of some women have offered up to \$15,000 (£9,200) to those under 40 left infertile by the device so that they can have test-tube babies or surgery to repair the damage done.

Some 3,700 British women are claiming damages against the A. H. Robins company which manufactured the coil, called the Dalkon Shield. However, the offer, which comes 13 years after the device was withdrawn from the market, may have come too late to help many.

The amount of justification demanded for any claims against the company has also been condemned as excessive.

Solicitors acting for the British women believe that only a small minority of claims will meet all the requirements. Those include medical records dating back to five years before the woman started using the coil, proof that no other intra-uterine device (IUD) was ever used, and evidence that infertility was caused by obstruction generated by pelvic inflammation.

The company's offer is the latest in a long series of legal moves over the effect of the Shield, once the world's biggest-selling IUD.

Evidence that it could damage women's health started to emerge in the early 1970s, with a spate of cases of pelvic

inflammation, septic abortions and in some cases death being linked to the device.

The company went bankrupt in 1985 after legal actions totalling more than \$500 million, but a fund to settle claims was set up.

The demands made of women claiming compensation has been the source of controversy before. Last October, Dr Wendy Savage, the consultant obstetrician at the London Hospital who has carried out a study of former Dalkon Shield users, condemned a court ruling that women claiming damages should be sent a questionnaire asking for details of their sexual history.

Queen's speech hints at flexible pub hours

A Bill to allow flexible opening hours for public houses is expected to be announced in the Queen's Speech on Thursday, and to be introduced in the next session of Parliament.

The Government has decided to take the initiative after a Private Member's Bill introduced during the last Parliament, with all-party support, was "talked out" by opponents who mounted a series of filibusters.

Ministers feel that the present restrictions on opening time are an anomaly, when Scotland and Northern Ireland have had all-day opening

for several years, when the hours are not even uniform between London and the rest of England.

It is expected that under the Bill, publicans will be able to choose their own opening hours up to a maximum of 12 hours a day, except on Sundays.

Although there is still disagreement among brewers, tenants and managers about how the system should operate, opposition to longer hours has given way to recognition that restrictions damage their trade.

Push for Labour voting change

By John Spicer

Britain's second biggest union is to press for a change in the way the Labour Party chooses its prospective MPs.

Mr John Edmonds, general secretary of the General Municipal, Boilermakers and Allied Trades Union (GMBATU), will support a resolution at the start of the union's annual conference in London today, calling for a review of the present procedure for selecting would-be Labour MPs, with a view to widening the franchise to include all constituency members.

However, at a news conference yesterday, Mr Edmonds did not go so far as to say that the union would support a one-person-one-vote procedure. He said that some form of electoral college might have to be established to preserve the influence of trade unions in selection.

Mr Edmonds said the unions had contributed up to £5 million to the Labour general election campaign, and would clearly wish to retain considerable influence. It was vital that everyone involved in support of Labour should have a say in the selection or re-selection of MPs. "It is then a technical question of how to achieve that."

He admitted that the "regretful" result had pushed the issue to the top of the agenda for the conference, which was postponed because of the election.

Mr Edmonds said there were many parts of government policy which were not yet clear. One was the plans for a change in representation on the Manpower Services Commission. He said that if the employers were given more say at the expense of the unions then the unions should pull out.

There was a "general revulsion" at the way the Job Training Scheme was run, but the question was how to oppose it, he said.

There was no case for the unions to remain on the MSC without a voice. They were being urged to remain, "to provide a token voice and give respectability to a discredited organization."

Mr Edmonds said the union voice would be better heard outside the MSC. But it was necessary to find out precisely what the Government had in mind about the make-up and influence of the MSC before any decision was made.

Mr Edmonds blamed Labour's election defeat on divisions within the movement. He said: "Three weeks of a good campaign could not wipe out three or four years of bickering and strife within the party."

"These conflicts were more important than any other issue."

Unionists may seek dialogue

By Richard Ford

The leaders of Northern Ireland's two Unionist parties are studying the findings of a "task force" on the future strategy and tactics in opposing the Anglo-Irish Agreement.

They were handed the report of the team of three several days ago.

Although the contents are unknown, the message they received was that after 18 months of the agreement there was little alternative to beginning a dialogue leading to negotiations with the minority community and the British Government.

Many of those who met the task force favoured a devolutionary approach to the province's problem. However, power-sharing remains anathema to many rank-and-file Unionists. Government officials have been awaiting the report's completion in the hope that it can provide the Unionist party with ideas for future options. But the fear is that the two leaders, Mr James Molyneux, of the Official Unionists, and the Rev Ian Paisley, of the Democratic Unionists, will not publish the document.

They have yet to produce a realistic alternative themselves but the pressure is mounting for the Unionists to open talks.

The two men commissioned the report in an effort to discover if there was a consensus.

The deputy leaders of both parties and the chief executive of the Official Unionist party spent three months on the report, and met Protestant church leaders, loyalist paramilitaries and business and industrial figures.

A problem that needs to be solved before any talks can start, however, is the Unionist insistence on the suspension of the working of the agreement.

3-D television sets could be on sale by the end of this year

By Robert Matthews

British electronics engineers have developed what they claim is the world's first commercial three-dimensional television system.

They say the first models could be on the market by the end of the year.

Three-dimensional television has long held a place in science fiction writers' vision of the future, but the technical difficulties of making and displaying pictures have delayed the development of a system simple enough to use at home.

Dr Max Robinson and colleagues at Trent Polytechnic, Nottingham, believe their system will offer the break-

through — for about the price of a compact disc player.

Virtually no extra equipment is needed to turn a conventional television into a three-dimensional display unit, Dr Robinson said. Most of the innovative technology goes into the way pictures are recorded.

A special two-lens video camera has been developed at Trent which records images in 3-D by rapidly swapping from one lens to the other.

As with human eyes, it is the slight difference in the pictures recorded by them that gives the impression of depth when the images are played back.

The two sets are recorded on conventional video tape. Placed in a video tape player, they are then fed directly to a conventional television.

To view the images, a special pair of electronically-controlled glasses have been developed, with lenses made from a material that only becomes transparent when a tiny voltage is applied.

An electronic unit plugged into the video player ensures that when the image recorded by, say, the left-hand lens is on the television screen, only the left half of the glasses is clear, so only the left eye sees the image.

The switching between the images takes place so rapidly that the brain cannot detect any flicker.

The result, says Dr Robinson, is a sharp, startlingly realistic 3-D television image, in colour or black and white.

He has set up his own company, InDepth Systems, to market the technology, and has won £350,000 backing from a millionaire.

He plans to talk to independent film-makers about making 3-D videos of sports events and pop concerts.

Three-dimensional pictures may be spectacular, but the success of earlier attempts at commercial viability has been less so. The Nimble 3-D camera, launched in 1981, failed to take off commercially, as have 3-D cinema films.

The Trent team appears to have succeeded where many, including the Japanese, have failed.

Thorn-EMI is also working on a 3-D television system.

British breakthrough in screen technology

A British company is to launch a liquid crystal display (lcd) screen that will put this country ahead of the rest of the world after years of failing to fully exploit an invention first made here.

The company is due to reveal next month the prototype of a flat lcd screen based on technology that enables sharp pictures to be projected on a scale that has so far proved impossible to achieve using conventional liquid crystals.

Images as large as two A4 sheets of paper are envisaged from the screens, which will be less than an inch thick.

Even the Japanese have been unable to get such clarity from lcds more than a few inches across and this limitation has prevented flat screen

technology from reaching its full potential.

The company, Image Displays, of Harlow, Essex, set up jointly by STC, Electra and Courier Information Systems, now hopes to capture a substantial slice of the world market for flat screens, currently worth around £1 billion.

The new product is a development of pioneering work on lcds carried out at the Ministry of Defence's Royal Signals and Radar Establishment and Hull University in the early 1970s.

Mr John Freer, managing director, said one product being planned was a flat screen overhead projector, with plastic transparencies being replaced by the lcd screen.

30,000 join world's biggest bike ride



Teamwork was the key for these Venture Scouts yesterday during the annual London to Brighton bicycle ride. From left, David Meader, Isobel and Mike Parr and John Higgins joined an estimated 30,000 cyclists on what organizers say is the world's biggest bicycle ride. It is expected to raise £650,000 for the British Heart Foundation (Photograph: Alan Weller).

Britain opposes animal hormone ban

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

A black market in illegal animal growth promoters, with possible dangers to human health, is predicted if Britain loses its appeal in the European Court this week against a Common Market ban on hormone implants.

Despite widespread consumer support for the ban, the government has decided to appeal because it believes it to be unenforceable and unnecessary.

Its view is supported by the veterinary profession, which maintains that the withdrawal period before slaughter, during which the use of both steroids and antibiotics is prohibited, is an adequate safeguard.

The National Farmers' Union also opposes the ban, but most farmers seem to have accepted that they must respect public concern about food safety and give their customers what they want, even if this means lower prices because the animals are not as heavy as they might have been.

The farmers are also concerned that their produce will be put at a disadvantage against imports from countries which do not impose a ban.

The main obstacle to enforcing a ban is that hormones administered as growth promoters are indistinguish-

able in carcass tests from those which occur naturally.

Of equal relevance is the fear that the thriving black market which has already developed in Belgium will spread to other countries in the Community.

According to Dr Michael Debackere, head of the faculty of veterinary medicine at the University of Ghent, illegal drugs are being injected into animals, instead of being implanted, to avoid detection, leading to huge residues.

Danish bacon produced from English pigs will soon be on British breakfast tables. But the company involved in the "coals to Newcastle" deal

denies it will work against home producers.

The first consignment of 200 pigs, worth £150,000, left for Copenhagen at the weekend and further shipments are expected. In the first year, the Pig Improvement Company, an offshoot of the giant Dalgety concern, hopes to send 1,300 pigs for the Danes to turn into bacon, sausages and ham to sell back to Britain.

Mr Robin Richardson, the company's chief executive for Europe, said: "The Danes believe their pigs are the best in the world, but we think our specially bred Cambridgeshire stock is more durable and productive than theirs."

Portfolio Gold

A win that was never expected

Mrs Pamela Twynam, a secretary from Luton, Bedfordshire is one of two readers who each receive £8,000 as joint winners of the Portfolio Gold weekly dividend of £16,000.

But Mrs Twynam has not yet decided what to spend her windfall on.

She said: "It hasn't really sunk in yet. I have played Portfolio since the game started but never expected to win."

Mr John Galley, of Newport, Gwent also receives £8,000 as the second winner in the bumper weekly contest.

The daily dividend, which had increased to £12,000 was also shared by two readers, who each receive £6,000.

Mr Harry Turner, aged 62, of Sanderstead, Surrey plans to give all his family a holiday with his prize money.

Mr Turner, a retired member of the diplomatic service, has four unmarried sons aged between 22 and 26.

He said: "I shall use the money for a holiday and give all the family a holiday as well."

"I have played Portfolio since the game started but never for a moment thought I would win. It has given us a lot of fun."

Mr Turner has been a reader of *The Times* for nearly 40 years.

Mr R J Ford, of Barnhurst, Kent also receives £8,000 as joint winner of the daily prize.

Readers can obtain a Portfolio Gold card by sending a stamped, addressed, envelope to:

Portfolio Gold
The Times
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BB1 6AJ.

Physical education

Sportsmen welcome A level

By John Goodbody, Sports News Correspondent

Leading figures in British sport were yesterday delighted that the Associated Examining Board is to introduce an A level General Certificate of Education examination in 1988 for physical education, which will include practical performance in sports and activities.

A specimen paper includes questions in two written sections on anatomy, physiology, biomechanics, psychology, analysis of skills and questions on contemporary issues. This will make up 70 per cent of the marks with the remaining 30 per cent coming from practical performances in one activity from athletics, gymnastics and swimming and in one game from badminton, basketball, hockey and tennis.

David Bedford, the former world record-holder at 10,000 metres and now secretary of the International Athletics Club, said: "It is a great idea. There is room for this kind of awareness. It will benefit

everyone. I hope it will make room for all sides of sport, including personal health, coaching and the administration of clubs and associations.

"British sport and physical fitness will benefit because if there is this academic awareness at the base."

Duncan Goodhew, the 1980 Olympic 100 metres breaststroke champion, said that while he was studying business management at North Carolina State University in the US he had to do two years of sport as part of his academic discipline.

But he said it was important that people were knowledgeable about their bodies and an A level course was one way to do this.

"I would like to see a compulsory O level course on the same lines. It is a perfectly respectable discipline. Much academic work is about analysis and an individual can apply this on a wide range of

subjects related to sport."

Dave Sexton, the technical director of the Football Association/General Motors National School at Lilleshall, where selected boys are being coached while continuing their studies at a local school, also welcomed the idea.

He said that the examination would further qualify youngsters for their futures and that professional footballers might be encouraged to take courses during their free afternoons.

Mr John Day, secretary general of the Associated Examining Board, said: "This A level is entirely comparable with any other A level subject and recognizes an element of the timetable common to most schools and colleges. Because of the innovative nature of the examination, new techniques of assessment are being developed for the practical skills component which is compulsory."

Airlines' worry on luggage

Airlines are to clamp down on passengers trying to take over-size or over-weight bags on to aircraft in the wake of growing international concern about cluttered cabins (Our Air Correspondent writes).

Civil Aviation Authority rules lay down that any hand luggage taken on to aircraft must be capable of being stowed either in the overhead lockers or in the space beneath the seats, but leave the airlines to interpret the ruling.

Airlines have reported passengers trying to take on board anything from tractor tyres to, on one occasion, a lavatory pan.

A handbag is almost always allowed as an extra piece, as are some very high value items such as paintings and small musical instruments, but concern is growing at the growing number of "hanging wardrobes" now being carried by many businessmen.

Airline staff are being told to be much tougher with passengers and force them to check in their larger-than-usual hand baggage.

Rape gang sought in Yorkshire

A gang who repeatedly raped a young mother at a West Yorkshire beauty spot was being hunted by police yesterday.

The woman, aged 29, was dragged from her car at Ilkley Moor after giving a lift to five men at Burley in Wharfedale on Friday night.

Det Insp Peter Windle, of the West Yorkshire police, who is leading the search, described the men as "evil and perverted".

"The woman was subjected to a horrendous experience. It was a disgusting and degrading attack", he said. The rape took place near the Cow and Calf Rocks.

The police appealed for one member of the gang, who was known to the woman and tried to prevent the attack, to come forward. He was described as aged 40, 6ft, with a brown mole beneath his right eye. The other men were aged in their thirties, with local accents.

The other four men were all said to be in their thirties and to have had local accents.

Transplant mother is doing well

Surgeons who carried out Europe's first single lung transplant operation on a woman in Britain, said yesterday they were satisfied with her progress.

The woman, aged 44, who is married with one child, comes from Sunderland and underwent the five-hour operation at the Freeman Hospital, Newcastle upon Tyne, on Saturday.

The woman had been suffering from fibrosis, a progressive illness which reduces the elasticity of the lungs, making breathing difficult.

Dr John Wallwork, of Papworth Hospital, Cambridge, who performed the world's first heart, lung and liver transplant last December, said yesterday that the single-lung operation would benefit only a minority of patients.

Combined heart-lung transplants are usually carried out because patients are frequently suffering from disease to both organs, he said.

Move to curb crooked car dealers

By Daniel Ward, Motor Industry Correspondent

Second-hand car dealers who "click" cars or sell unroadworthy vehicles are under attack from trading standards officers and motor trade chiefs who are calling for tougher controls.

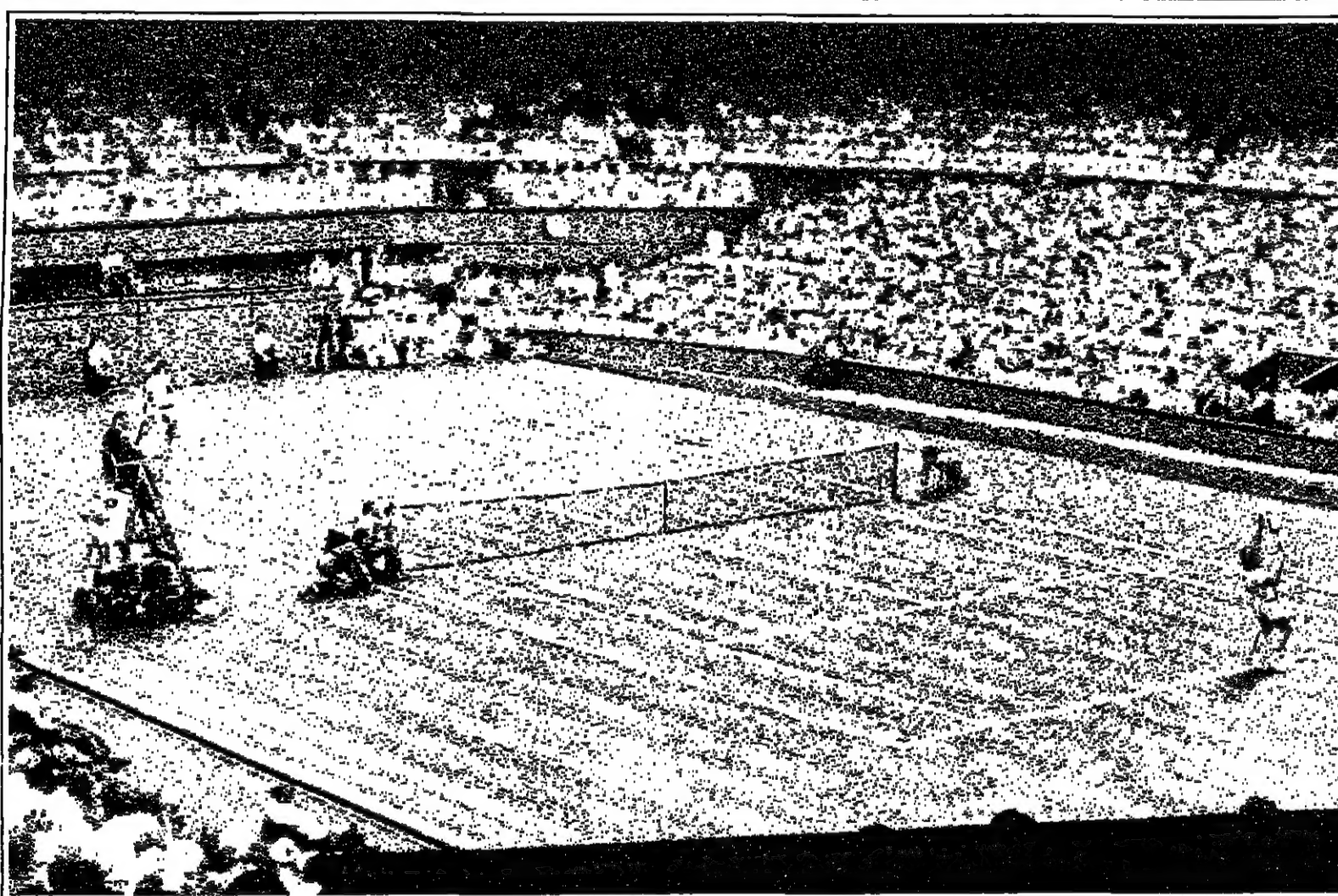
The struggle to persuade car manufacturers to develop tamper-resistant odometers to reduce the problem of unscrupulous dealers turning back the mileage is judged to have failed. There is now a campaign to have a car's mileage recorded with the Driver and Vehicle Licensing Centre (DVLC) in Swansea.

Mr David Gent, director general of the Motor Agents Association, said yesterday: "We are disappointed that it has not been possible to produce a British Standard for tamper-resistant odometers and manufacturers have not introduced them as a matter of course."

Trading standards officers and the association agree the solution is for owners to record their car's mileage on the form returned to the DVLC when it is sold. When buying a second-hand car the

public would then have access to this information through an independent database.

Trading standards officers will discuss at a national conference in Blackpool this week the findings of a recent survey which carried out checks on 193 cars on garage forecourts and found 153 were not roadworthy. Cars with MoT certificates were found to have faulty brakes, steering and lights. Officers want the power to inspect cars on forecourts without the presence of a police officer which is currently required.



How times have changed at Wimbledon.

Wimbledon. Organised to raise funds for a new lawn roller in 1877. Mildly international by 1907. The dream of the world's most gifted tennis players for something over seven decades.

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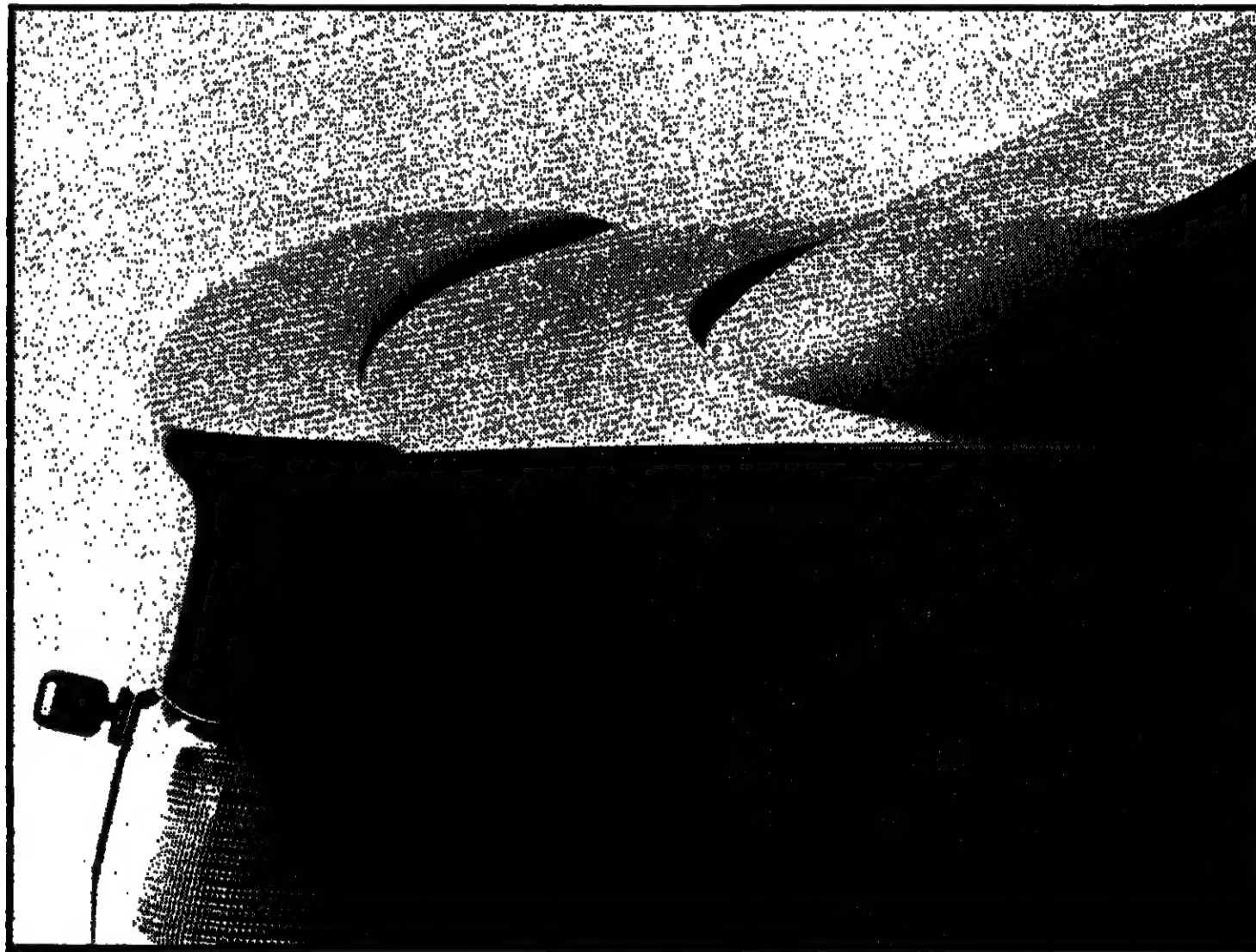
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Inner city initiatives

Small businesses hold key to halting decline

The inner city task force for the Chapeltown and Harehills district of Leeds is housed above an amusement arcade and a travel agent.

Slot machines and video games offer a fleeting entertainment for bored and jobless young people while the advertisements for holidays in Barbados, Paris and Rome are an escape from reality that few can afford.

It is an area mainly of narrow streets, of terrace houses, many in poor condition, which gained notoriety as a haunt of the Yorkshire Ripper and as a flashpoint for trouble in the summer riots of 1981. Some boarded-up shop fronts still provide a lingering legacy of those disturbances.

There are 26,000 residents in the mixed racial community covered by the task force: 8,000 Asians and a similar number of Afro-Caribbean, with the remaining white population containing sizeable Polish and Irish sections.

It shares the problem associated with many other inner cities, those of high unemployment, especially among young blacks where it tops 50 per cent poor housing, high crime rates and an unattractive, uninviting environment.

Up a flight of stairs, through a side entrance around the corner from the amusement arcade, Mr John Lister, the task force leader, is sitting in his shirt-sleeves at his desk.

On the wall behind him is a lengthening chart detailing the numbers and variety of schemes and projects started and the money spent since operations began last April.

The scale of the task, of putting right decades of decline and neglect and instilling new hope where previously there had been despair and disenchantment, does not escape him.

"When I first came here I was perhaps too optimistic, expecting to do things too quickly. You have to realize that it all takes time and a solution is a long-term task."

Mr Lister, aged 47, has an annual budget of £1 million and although it may not seem much in the scale of the task involved, much of the effort of the task force is to use their funds to pump-prime industry and other government departments and encourage local initiative and partnerships between the public and private sectors.

Mr Kenneth Clarke, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, who established the scheme with Lord Young of Graffham when both were based at the Department of

Future initiatives to tackle the crisis in the inner cities are likely to be designed to give the Government direct control, partly to avoid obstructive local authorities, to encourage direct involvement of residents and to make the best use of central funds. The eight inner city task forces operating in some of Britain's

most deprived areas, together with a further eight to be launched shortly, are an example of the "hands-on" control favoured by Mr Kenneth Clarke, who will be largely responsible for the drive that the Prime Minister has made her top priority. Peter Davenport went to inspect one scheme:

Employment, retains responsibility for them at the Department of Trade and Industry.

Mr Clarke said: "These are very difficult places. We chose very, very nasty parts of cities and if I thought that within three or four years even one of these would become an attractive and thriving part of the

Computer centre helps children to improve on science and maths

city again I would regard that as a huge success."

On a wall on the site of a former petrol filling station on Chapeltown Road sprayed in red paint are the words: "Who fears change". Changes taking place in Chapeltown can only be for the better.

He gives a shorthand guide to the main aims of his organization. They are, he says, the four Es — employment, the creating of new jobs; employability, the provision of better training schemes; enterprise in encouraging new local businesses; and the environment.

Already Mr Lister has committed £750,000 of his first year's budget and generated a further £1.5 million from other government departments and private industry locally. A further £1

million scheme is under discussion, including a programme to upgrade housing.

The local Labour-controlled council is also undertaking widespread improvement work. Housing associations are building new homes and the task force's role is not in competition with them but to provide specialist help.

In Chapeltown it has generated some imaginative schemes, many of them from ideas originally put forward from the local community.

Government hopes for improvement in such areas and the reintegration of them back into the improving real economy which has largely passed them by is by the encouragement of new small businesses.

Three schemes in particular are seen as offering new hope in Chapeltown.

One, administered by the Community Relations Council and funded by the task force to the tune this year of £93,000 is giving 20 young people 15 months' training, with an annual allowance of £4,000, with a variety of banks, businesses, insurance companies and even the local independent television stations.

There are high hopes they will be offered good quality jobs at the end of the programme. Each of the companies involved is

contributing £1,500 per place.

A local mathematics teacher came up with the idea of establishing a computer-assisted learning centre to help local children improve on their science and mathematics after school hours and in the holidays.

The task force has given £68,000 to buy the equipment required.

It is hoped to take about 250 children every year through the scheme and thereby greatly improve their employment chances.

The biggest project has been the launch of Chapeltown and Harehills Enterprise.

It is a body set up by the task force but controlled by local community leaders and business and which will have a workforce of 162 provided by

If this place thrives in four years, I would regard that as a huge success

the community programme at its disposal.

It will tackle local improvement projects and provide training schemes aimed at encouraging the out of work into self-employment.

The workforce, called Teamwork, will also undertake a programme of energy conservation by offering a home insulation service and improving security on old people's homes in a high crime rate area. It is converting a disused dairy into a depot for storing their material.

The idea was to create something permanent that will be here long after the task force is gone and is controlled by local people.

The vital part of encouraging the start of new local businesses to create jobs within the community has been the launch of a £100,000 development fund.

The fund provides business start-up grants of up to £3,000 and the Yorkshire Bank has decided to back the enterprise and offer overdraft and loan facilities and base rates.

Already up to 10 new concerns employing local people have been launched.

Minister sees centre saved



Mr Colin Moynihan, the Minister for Sport, yesterday visiting the Priest Hill Sports Centre in Ewell, Surrey, which The Times revealed last week has been unused for five years. In almost his first act as minister, Mr Moynihan obtained assurances from the London Residuary Body, which took over the centre from the Greater London Council, that local clubs can take out short-term leases on the facilities. Mr Moynihan, who has wide experience of sport having been an Oxford Boxing Blue and cox of Britain's 1980 Olympic silver-medal winning eight, is particularly keen on maximum use of all available facilities. (Photograph: Peter Trievnor).

Tighter rein on 'loyalist' parades

By Richard Ford

The bands that parade with thousands of Orangemen are to be put under tighter control in an attempt to curb excesses on the streets during Northern Ireland's traditional marching season.

The Orange Order has issued a detailed contract for the engagement of bands by lodges after pressure for greater discipline during parades.

The contract forbids bandsmen to take alcohol to parades and bans drinking while marching. It also attempts to control the conduct of and tunes played by the bands, which are a strong part of culture in "loyalist" heartlands. Sacred music only is to be played on church parades and shouting to emphasize certain tunes is forbidden. The Order is also insisting that bandsmen must march to regular steps.

The code is a recognition of problems that have arisen concerning alcohol abuse, and the jeering and screaming of obscene slogans during recent loyalist demonstrations. The Order's image has been further damaged by some bands which have taken part in rioting and attacks on the RUC.

Mr George Patten, general secretary of the Order, said yesterday: "It is only a minority that is involved but we want to keep the Orange parades as a dignified pageant."

In past lodges were expected to inform the bands they hired of the discipline required. The Order has decided to formalize these ad hoc arrangements.

The conduct of some bands and their followers has included shouts of obscenities about the Pope and members of the Roman Catholic community.

One difficulty facing the Order is that it is often the band's supporters who are the worst offenders. "Everyone has been aware of the problem of alcohol for some time but it is frequently the hangers-on who create the problem and they are not under our control," Mr Patten said.

The majority of bands understood the need for the contract, he said.

The Order, which claims to have a rising membership, remains a predominantly working-class organization. It is anxious to recruit the many people who watch its annual parades but are not members.

A recent article in the Order's newspaper, *The Orange Standard*, reported that there was evidence that many men did not apply for membership because of the use of alcohol in some lodges. It urged lodges to exercise discipline and make it clear that there was no welcome for those who may disgrace the Order.

Duke's gift

The Duke of Edinburgh has made an undisclosed donation to the Ely Cathedral Restoration Appeal putting it on course to reach its £4 million target this year.

Busier ferries

Bookings with cross-Channel ferry companies have increased by about 8 per cent this summer, despite the Zeebrugge disaster.

New fund 'unfair to claimants'

By Jill Sherman
Social Services
Correspondent

The Government's proposals to introduce a social fund next April as part of the social security reforms enshrined in the 1986 Social Security Act, were condemned today as "a great retreat in fairness".

In its response to the Government's draft guidelines on how the social fund will operate, a report by the Child Poverty Action Group says that the fund, which will replace the current system of single payments for items such as beds, cookers and carpets, is "incompatible with an equitable system of assistance that genuinely meets claimants' needs".

The fund will be based on a cash-limited, discretionary scheme of loans with grants paid only in limited cases.

The group, which has been opposed to the fund since it was announced last year, says it is unlikely to be able to respond to individual needs as they arise and will be neither simple nor straightforward as promised in the social security White Paper.

Social fund officers, who will be responsible for assessing claims, would find it difficult to strike a balance between consistency and flexibility within the confines of a set budget and claimants would be uncertain what they were entitled to.

On the figures provided by the White Paper the basic benefit levels for most claimants, particularly families with children, will not be enough to meet normal needs, says the group. "The social fund can only mean increased hardship for many claimants."

The group claims the Government has virtually ignored the arguments put forward by the social security advisory committee and other groups.

For this reason, it says, there is no room for constructive comments designed to make the social fund work better. "Their impact is likely to be absolutely marginal on a scheme whose fundamental parameters are so harmful to the interests of both claimants and the staff who will have to administer it."

A *Great Retreat in Fairness*, Child Poverty Action Group, 4th Floor, 1-5 Bath Street, London EC1, £1.

Experiment cuts youth detention

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Kent has cut by more than 50 per cent the number of young people sentenced to youth custody and detention centres.

The secret is a three-year experimental scheme providing alternatives to custody.

In the six months preceding the scheme in 1983, 157 youths in Kent received a custodial sentence, but the total fell to 62 in the last six months of 1986.

The young people have been diverted from custody with the agreement and co-operation of police, probation service, social services and the courts.

In a programme worked out by the Social Services Department and community service volunteers, young people have been encouraged to analyse reasons why they got into trouble and take part in activities tailored for the individual.

Those range from clearing up estates and conservation work as part of community service to, occasionally, direct reparation to the victim.

Young people are taught how to get by in life with, for instance, the mundane skill of filling in forms and how to use leisure time, which could otherwise be occupied with mischief.

Kent's experiment has also reduced pressure on the courts. The number of young people appearing in court for any offence has dropped from 649 at the beginning of the scheme to 299 in the last six months period.

Now proposals for new-style juvenile justice teams are

being considered. They would be multi-disciplinary and full-time.

Dr Stuart Cox, chairman of Kent's social services committee, said the teams would be the best way of keeping young people out of detention and youth custody centres and at the same time reduce crime.

Former prisoners face jobs crisis

Unemployment among ex-offenders is as high as 90 per cent in some areas of the country, according to a report published today.

The National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders (Nacro) says there has been a dramatic rise in the level of unemployment, since 1978, among those on probation officers' caseloads.

The proportion out of work has reached more than 70 per cent nationally and is worse in unemployment blackspots.

In its report, the association concludes that having a job is the single most important factor in the resettlement of offenders and the prevention of crime.

"Success in getting and keeping a job will determine, more than anything else, whether or not the individual will stay clear of future trouble with the law", the report states.

The report calls for every long-term unemployed person to be guaranteed an opportunity of training, education or work experience. *Facing the Problem*, Nacro, 169 Clapham Road, London SW9 (Price £1 incl p&p).

Motorway repairs

New roads in London urged

The amount of traffic using each kilometre of the M25 motorway around London is about three times as high as that using major roads and motorways within the capital.

Nevertheless, motoring organizations and others are pressing for the possibility of new roads in London to be considered in studies into the city's traffic problems.

The London Traffic Monitoring report, published last week, shows that those sections of the M25 which were open throughout last year carried almost one third as much traffic as the motorway and major road network within London, which is 10 times as long.

Movement For London, a pressure group which represents motoring and industrial organizations, says that studies into four key London traffic corridors should consider the advantages to be gained from building new roads.

Motorway roadworks until next Monday:

London and the South-East

M2 Kent: lane closures at Cobham intersection; roadworks between junctions 5 (Sittingbourne) and 7 (A2 Brenley).

M20 Kent: contraflow between junctions 7 and 8 (Maidstone/A20); lane closures between junctions 9 and 13 (Ashford/Folkestone).

M11 London: reconstruction work at Redbridge roundabout; southbound lane closures between junctions 7 and 6 (Harlow/M25).

M25 Essex: road widening at

junction 31 (Grays); Kent/Surrey: lane closures between junctions 5 and 6 (M26/Godstone); Surrey: lane closures around junction 7 (M23).

M27 Hampshire: contraflow between junctions 3 and 4 (M27/A33); lane closures and diversion between junctions 8 and 9 (Southampton docks/Fareham).

M275 Hampshire: between junction with M27 and Rudmore roundabout, Portsmouth.

M4 Berkshire: two contraflow systems between junctions 13 and 15 (Hungerford/Swindon).

M40 Oxfordshire: contraflow between junctions 6 and 7 (Watlington/Thame).

M1 Bedfordshire: contraflow at junction 10 (Luton), 50 mph limit.

Midlands

M1 Northamptonshire: lane closures between junctions 17 and 18 (M45/Rugby).

M5 Hereford/Worcester: contraflow between junctions 5 and 6 (Bromsgrove/Worcester north).

M50 Hereford/Worcester: contraflow between junctions 2 and 3 (A417 Gloucester/Newent).

M54 Shropshire: westbound lane closures between junctions 5 and 6 (Telford).

North

M18 South Yorkshire: contraflow between junction 2 of A1(M) (Doncaster) and junction 32 of M1 (Thurcroft).

M63 Greater Manchester: at Portwood roundabout, Stockport, reduced to two lanes.

M66 Greater Manchester: between junctions 2 and 4 (Bury/M62), contraflow, slip road closures and diversions.

M6 Lancashire: Contraflow between junctions 31 and 32 (A59/M55); Cumbria: contraflow between junctions 41 and 42 (Wigton/Carlisle).

Wales and the West

M4 Gwent: outside lane closed eastbound at junction 27 (High Cross); Glamorgan: lane restrictions between junctions 29 and 32 (A48M/Cardiff) and lane closures between junctions 34 and 35 (Rhonda/Pen-coed); West Glamorgan: lane closures between junctions 37 and 39 (Pyle/Margam); Dyfed: contraflow at junction 46 (Swansea north).

M5 Avon/Somerset: lane closures between junctions 21 and 22 (Weston-super-Mare/Highbridge); Somerset/Devon: lane closures between junctions 24 and 27 (Bridgwater/Tiverton); Gloucestershire: lane closures between junctions 10 and 12 (Cheltenham/Gloucester).

Scotland

M8 Lothian: lane closures between junctions 3 and 4 (Livingston/Bathgate); Glasgow: off-peak lane closures between junctions 24 and 26 (A77/Renfrew).

M74 Strathclyde: contraflow between junctions 10 and 11 (Lesmahagow/Poncell).

Information compiled and supplied by AA Roadwatch

Police and the community

Tensions simmer on volatile frontline

By Philip Jacobson

For Scotland Yard, the All Saints Road in Notting Hill constitutes a blatant and unacceptable challenge to law and order where drug dealers openly trade cocaine, heroin and cannabis.

For the overwhelmingly black inhabitants of this 150-yard stretch of rundown housing in west London, All Saints Road is the focal point of what they see as systematic police harassment of their community, where drugs are planted on innocent men and prisoners are beaten up in custody.

To the police claim that drug barons are stirring up racial tensions as a cover for their profitable operations, local people counter that the activities of a "black watch" squad of officers based at Notting Hill police station are seriously damaging relations with the community.

But on one thing both sides are agreed: this is the "frontline" in one of Britain's most volatile inner-city areas, a place of simmering tension where the slightest of incidents could boil over into full-scale rioting in the streets.

That might easily have happened after the sharp little confrontation I saw on the All Saints Road last week after the

detention of a young black man on suspicion of possessing cannabis.

Moments later, an angry crowd of youths had surrounded the police van in which he was being questioned: a missile suddenly shattered its windscreen, someone slashed the tyres, three uniformed officers, one a woman, were hurt in the jostling and shoving.

Community leaders point out that the Police Complaints Authority is believed to be examining 17 separate incidents in the Notting Hill district, involving the questioning of as many as 250 officers.

Mr Paul Condon, deputy assistant commissioner, who has held the job for about three months, says: "Noting

Hill is probably the most difficult district to police in the entire Metropolitan area."

As evidence of the problem, he cites a figure of more than 160 arrests in and around All Saints Road last month alone.

Most arrests have involved alleged drug offences. Since mid-April, 26 officers have been assaulted and hurt on duty in the area. "The increasing use of knives in attacks on officers dealing with suspected drug offences is particularly alarming," Mr Condon says.

He rejects any suggestion that a so-called "black watch" has ever existed. "But I cannot allow All Saints Road to become a 'no-go' area."

Sitting in the Mangrove Restaurant, Jebb Johnson, a well-known figure on the All Saints Road, observed that the

confrontation I had just been watching, which he had helped to defuse, demonstrated how riots often begin.

"Nobody consciously provoked it or wanted it to spread, but when I got there, things were on the point of turning very nasty. I was recognized and allowed into the van where the suspect was searched but then told to get lost, or something rather ruder, by another group of policemen."

Mr Johnson concedes that Notting Hill's senior police hierarchy has genuinely tried to impose strict guidelines about operating in the All Saints area, but argues that a "constant lack of sensibility" by the officers on the ground all too often undermines this.

How to beat crime and vandalism

Mr Rod Hackney, the architect called in to advise the Government on beating crime and vandalism in the inner cities, said yesterday that the design of housing estates was only part of the problem (Our Architecture Correspondent writes).

"The real issue is how to involve people living in estate design, construction, maintenance and management. They are the real experts", he said.

Mr Hackney, who becomes president of the Royal Institute of British Architects on July 1, meets Mr John Patten, the Minister of State at the Home Office responsible for law and order, next week.

"I will be telling the Government that the post-war problem estates are only marginally worse than Victorian terraces if poverty, bad housing and unemployment are not tackled", Mr Hackney said.

Sale room preview

Historic embroidered purse may fetch £30,000

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

A purse belonging to the founder of Pennsylvania is to be auctioned at Christie's in London on Tuesday.

Sir William Penn, the man who put the "Penn" in Pennsylvania, had the purse embroidered with his own portrait, a globe, his pet dog, ornamental butterflies, bugs, flowers and peacocks.

It was made from coloured silks and gold and silver thread and could fetch around £30,000 at the south Kensington sale room.

A Quaker, Sir William was named after his father, an admiral who captured Jamaica in 1655.

His father originally owned the purse, leaving it to his son.

The purse comes from a collection of needlework, ranging from the fourteenth to the nineteenth century, which was formed in the Edwardian era.

It makes up a 245 lot sale and Christie's categorize it as "probably the finest" they have ever sold.

While the collection concentrates on Stuart needlework with pictures, caskets with secret drawers, cushions and a headwork basket, there are curiosities such as a tape measure disguised as a spray of embroidered flowers dated 1687 (£300-£500), a mid-seventeenth century purse in

the form of a bunch of grapes (£500-£1,000) and a colourful beadwork brush from around 1700 (£300-£500).

Meanwhile, Sotheby's is today offering King Edward VIII's limousine, a Buick first registered in the name of "H M The King, St James's Palace, SW1" on March 6, 1936.

It is to be sold at the Honourable Artillery Company and Sotheby's believe it will fetch more than £60,000.

Christie's sale of important English furniture on Thursday includes a stunning suite made for the Portuguese ambassador to Britain in 1815 by George Bullock, the

leading cabinet-maker of the day.

It is definitely Bullock's summer. The sale of the contents of Great Tew Park last month put his name on the map.

The prices were extraordinary for furniture suited to a modest country home, with a cabinet fetching £110,000 and a mere pair of curtain poles £6,050.

The furniture he made for the Duke of Palmella was, in contrast, elaborate palace furniture.

There are 18 chairs (£30,000-£40,000), a sofa (£15,000-£20,000), a pair of torches (£10,000-£15,000), a

pair of cabinets (£40,000-£60,000), a stool (£2,500-£3,500) and a set of three elaborate swagged pelmets with a fringe of wooden bobbins (£3,000-£5,000).

On Wednesday, Christie's will offer the will that Nelson drew up before he set out on his Baltic campaign in March 1801. It is expected to fetch £12,000-£18,000.

The same sale contains 38 original drawings and working sketches by Sir John Tenniel for Lewis Carroll's *Through the Looking Glass*, and a scientific paper written by Einstein as a schoolboy.

Frank Lloyd Wright's chairs, page 14

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WORLD SUMMARY

Pindling triumph despite scandal

Nassau (Reuters) — The Prime Minister of the Bahamas, Mr. Lynden Pindling, right, re-elected for an unprecedented sixth term, now faces a decision on what to do about drug corruption allegations that have rocked his government.

Mr. Pindling led his Progressive Liberal Party to a decisive victory on Friday in a general election dominated by the issue of drug smuggling and the corruption it has spawned. The opposition Free National Movement had accused Mr. Pindling and other officials of accepting bribes from smugglers who use the 700-island archipelago as a way station for shipping drugs from South America to the U.S.

The PLP captured 31 seats, giving it a slightly narrower majority in the House of Assembly, according to unofficial results. The FNM, led by Mr. Kendal Isaacs, took 15 seats, a modest increase in its strength, and independent candidates won two seats. One seat remained undecided. Among the PLP winners were two of Mr. Pindling's former ministers who were forced to resign in 1984 in the drugs scandal.

The President announced the first national steps to tackle the disease only three weeks ago. He promised \$1 billion (£588 million) to fight AIDS in 1988 and called on states to test hospital patients and applicants for marriage licences.

Aids drive under fire

New York — The leading American doctors' organization has challenged President Reagan's approach to AIDS, rejecting his push for widespread testing and calling for a national education drive (Charles Bremner writes). The American Medical Association criticized the Administration for failing to devise a policy to confront the disease although it "is now more than six years old and the growing magnitude of the problem has been apparent for nearly that long".

The President announced the first national steps to tackle the disease only three weeks ago. He promised \$1 billion (£588 million) to fight AIDS in 1988 and called on states to test hospital patients and applicants for marriage licences.

MP star censored

Viareggio (Reuters) — Italy's porno star-politician, Hungarian-born blonde Ilona Staller, aged 37, had her first sex show since being elected to Parliament blacked out at the weekend.

The national television network, covering her nightclub performance in Tuscan on Saturday night, showed the audience, but not the star gyrating suggestively with chains, a whip and a snake. After the show a deputy police chief said he would ask magistrates to charge Staller, stage name Ciccolina ("Little fleshy one"), with obscenity.

UK talks for Peres

Jerusalem — With his well-travelled plan for an international peace conference on the Middle East in his pocket, Mr. Shimon Peres arrives in London today at the start of a week-long European tour which he hopes will help him to bring down the Government in which he is Foreign Minister and then go on to win an election (Ian Murray writes).

His meetings will give him a chance to be seen on the international stage and to show his reluctant fellow-countrymen that the outside world is backing his initiative.

Three are still held

Beirut — Syrian efforts to free the son of Lebanon's Defence Minister, an American journalist, and their driver from Muslim extremists, who seized them five days ago, failed yesterday (Juan Carlos Gumucio writes).

But there is optimism among Lebanese officials. The Prime Minister, Mr. Salim Hoss, told reporters: "We are very hopeful". The Syrians have made it clear that they want the unconditional release of Mr. Charles Glass, Mr. Ali Osserian and their driver-escort, Mr. Suleiman Saleman.

In a move unprecedented in Malta's political history, Acting President Xueorb on Saturday gave full control of the island's police force to Colonel John Spiteri, the commander of the armed forces. All military units were soon afterwards placed on full alert.

Mr. Xueorb was acting on the recommendation of the Prime Minister, Dr. Eddie Fenech Adami who, in a live broadcast on Friday night, said that the move followed a report made to him by the acting commissioner of police, who claimed that during violent incidents by opposition Labour supporters at the Courts of Justice that day "his men let him down".

In fact, a "number of policemen did not carry out their duties and again permitted the breaking of the law in our country", Dr. Fenech Adami said. The commissioner, Mr. Anthony Mifsud Tommasi, offered his resignation, which was refused.

The loyalty of a large section of the police force to the new Nationalist Government has been in doubt. Although Mr. Mifsud Tommasi assured the Prime Minister that he had enough men to control the situation at the courts, eyewitnesses said many police at the scene remained passive in the face of a 1,000-strong mob. The violence broke out as 11 Labour supporters were to be tried for alleged corrupt practices during the election.

Flying the flag with discretion in Gulf minefield

From Robert Fisk
Dubai

You have only to look at the northern skyline of Dubai to understand the vulnerable policy which President Reagan is now advocating in the Gulf.

It is a cluster of masts and superstructures, of black-painted hulls sparkling with welders' torches. Closer inspection reveals the neat holes punched in the flanks of the great tankers by Iranian rocket fire. Down in the dry dock now, the Russian tanker Marshal Chukov sits forlornly in its bright paint, the Soviet flag still hanging from its stern, a great gash blown into its hull by an Iranian mine.

Out in the heat haze lies a small fleet of tankers, many of them waiting for similar repairs after coming under Iranian attack. The Marshal Chukov was under Soviet naval escort when a mine exploded against her hull. Many of the other ships were attacked only an hour's sailing from American and British warships.

Little wonder, then, that Congress is turning so critical an eye on President Reagan's decision to re-flag Kuwaiti tankers with Old Glory.

Up in the Kuwait channel, the narrow passage through which the tankers must pass before reaching the open sea, four mines have now exploded under the hulls of merchant ships — one of them the Marshal Chukov — in what ship-owners believe is a new form of systematic attack by the Iranians.

At first, the mines were thought to be Iraqi and to have drifted down from Fao. But tanker captains are now certain that they were deliberately set in the channel by the Iranians, who dropped them over the side of small boats. The mines appear to be floating 20 ft from the bottom, chained to weights on the seabed, impossible for a big ship to avoid in the passage.

How is an American warship going to protect a Kuwaiti tanker?

Nicosia — Mr. Mir Hossein Mousavi, the Iranian Prime Minister, has issued a warning to US allies in the Gulf, after the first Iraqi attack on an Iran-bound oil tanker in a month (AP reports). He said Iran had evidence that Kuwait provided the facilities for Saturday's air strike. "Following this provocative move, insecurity in the Persian Gulf will be much greater than in the past."

from this form of attack? How is it going to respond when there is no formal proof that the Iranians are to blame?

Just a month ago, the crew of an Abu Dhabi tugboat were astonished to see yet another new form of Iranian attack on their radar screen. They identified a large tanker, the Golar Robin, steaming past a flock of small dhows manned by Saudi Arabian fishermen. Suddenly, two small and fast-moving green blips emerged from the fishing fleet, approached the tanker and then returned to hide among the dhows. They were Iranian motor launches

which were attacking the Golar Robin with gunfire. The fishermen were Arabs, not Iranians, almost certainly Shia Muslims from Saudi Arabia's eastern provinces.

How does a warship reply to this form of gun-like assault? The Americans cannot stage an air strike or a naval bombardment on a fishing fleet.

Yet it is Iraq which started the "tanker war" in the Gulf — although the Americans appear to have forgotten this — and it is Iraqis who have caused most damage to the merchant fleets there.

American diplomats in the Arab Gulf states have, for obvious reasons, been playing down the material and human casualties of the tanker war but the latest statistics, drawn up by one of the largest shipowners operating in the region, tell the true story.

Between April 18, 1984 and May 18 this year, 227 ships were hit by belligerents in the Gulf, 137 of them by the Iraqis, the other 90 by the Iranians. More than 150 of the vessels were tankers. Outside the "war zone" declared by the Iraqis in the northern sector of the Gulf, 76 ships have been hit, 70 of them by the Iraqis.

Eighteen tankers have been hit, repaired and then hit again. Seven tankers have been attacked and damaged three times. Two, the Superior and the Dena, have achieved the unenviable record of being attacked and damaged four times. Liberian-registered tankers have suffered most heavily — 38 hit

out of a list of 172 vessels — with Kuwaiti vessels suffering 14 attacks by air and sea. Sunday is the worst day of the week for the Gulf tankers, and between 10 in the morning and noon the most likely time of attack.

The human cost of the attacks makes equally chilling reading. 211 merchant seamen have lost their lives under Iraqi or Iranian attack. 98 of them on tankers and 113 on other vessels. What price a warship escort against these grim statistics?

Indeed, even with the additional American warships, by next month there will be only 16 foreign naval vessels in the Gulf. Military attaches in the region say these will include 10 American frigates and destroyers, two British frigates, a British destroyer (with its unarmed oiler), a French frigate, a Soviet mine-sweeper (with attendant "trawler"), and an occasional visit by Italian or Indian naval vessels.

True to the ironies which always embrace America's tactics in the Middle East, one of the three additional warships now on its way to the Gulf, the USS Kidd, began life as an Iranian guided-missile destroyer called the Kouroosh, ordered by the Shah but cancelled just before he was deposed.

For air cover, the Americans are going to have to rely on a carrier force in the Gulf of Oman. The United Arab Emirates have just announced that they will not allow the Americans any bases.

Only in Bahrain and Oman can the British and Americans maintain facilities — and no ammunition or

arms can be stored in Bahrain. The Americans have just quietly berthed the USS Conyngham in Dubai and HMS Broadsword, one of the three ships in Britain's Armilla patrol. Left Dubai harbour yesterday on one of its regular flag-flying-and-cocktail visits.

But showing the flag has to be done with great discretion in the Gulf. The Emirates, for example, maintain good relations with Iran, to the extent of turning the sort of blind eye that Nelson would understand when Iranian aircraft overfly their territory to cross the Gulf peninsula near Fujairah.

In the meantime, ship's masters are now breaking some of the basic rules of navigation to keep their ships afloat. On the outward-bound Kuwait run to the Strait of Hormuz, tankers are moving far south of their designated lanes in the hope of avoiding Iranian gunboat or air attack. Only between Dubai and the Strait, where the Royal Navy has already escorted 100 British-flagged ships, has there been normal passage.

Ultimately, only an agreement between the two superpowers to force an end to the war is likely to bring some stability to the Gulf. Escorting tankers is a military escalation by any definition, and the margin for error is unlimited. At present, President Reagan appears to be steering in ever-shallower waters, and at some point the anti-Iranian rhetoric in Washington and the reality of the tanker war might become one, with devastating effect.

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Huge anti-Eta protest in Barcelona

From Richard Wigg
Barcelona

The people of Barcelona's Sant Andreu suburb turned out in force yesterday to demonstrate their disgust at the action by the Basque separatists of Eta in killing 17 people — including women and children — in an explosion in their local supermarket on Friday.

The death toll rose to 17 yesterday after two more people died from severe burns. Twenty others are still in hospital.

"Eta get out" the crowd shouted in Catalan as the march, mostly silent, set off round the working-class suburb, led by Señor Pascual Maragall, the Mayor of Barcelona.

It was believed to have been the biggest ever demonstration in Sant Andreu. The slogan was significant in the light of Eta's efforts to exploit Catalan nationalist sentiment as a cover for terrorism.

Those not filling the street watched from balconies, and many had put out the red and gold Catalan flag with a black band. The march ended with one minute's silence outside the supermarket.

Many people watching called on the Government to introduce the death penalty for terrorists.

It was the first of two demonstrations in Barcelona. The second has been called for tonight by Catalonia's political parties.

Citizens' co-operation with the security forces is regarded here as vital in view of the fact that Eta's terrorist activities coincide with the start of the tourist season on the Costa Brava.

"We are with you all in Catalonia against terrorism and with trying to see how, with everyone's help, we can eradicate it," King Juan Carlos said on Saturday night.

Señor Felipe González, the Prime Minister, who stayed in Madrid after cutting short an



The remains of Eta's car bomb, which killed 17 people, being pulled from an underground car park in a suburb of Barcelona.

official visit to Brazil, conferred with Señor José Barrio-nuevo, the much-criticized Interior Minister, and afterwards promised to step up the fight against Eta.

For what is thought to be the first time, Henri Batastina (People's Unity), the political wing of Eta, has expressed its "most energetic criticism" of Eta actions involving high risks for the civilian population.

Over the past two weeks, Eta has indicated that it intends to step up its activities. Apart from Friday's explosion, there was an attack on a petrochemical complex in Tarragona and a discovery of 220 lbs of explosives in rubbish bins on a lay-by outside Barcelona.

French co-operation was tightened this weekend along the frontier with Catalonia. Police consider this vital to prevent Eta members in Barcelona from acquiring more explosives.

The increase in terrorist offensives during the past fortnight has convinced everyone here that Eta has a well-established infrastructure in this large Mediterranean port.

Spanish police believe the increased activity has been ordered by "Artapalo", the Eta leader who favours indiscriminate attacks.

"Eta has chosen Catalonia for logistical and political reasons, exporting its violence to Barcelona to achieve greater impact," Señor Raimon Obiols, the Socialist leader in Catalonia, said.

Catalonia's politicians are demanding unity in the face of the Eta challenge to their, highly industrialized region, and are worried about the economic effects of terrorism. But Eta has struck as they are just emerging from hard-fought local elections.

People's Unity obtained 40,000 votes in Catalonia at last week's Spanish elections to the European Parliament. This is three times more than in any other region outside the Basque Country itself.

The Socialists blame Señor Jordi Pujol, Catalonia's Chief Minister, and his Convergencia nationalist party for an ambiguity on the independence issue.

"We must co-operate now with the security forces, but it is difficult as it was the

Spanish police we were all fighting," one Convergencia leader confessed.

Spanish commentators criticized the police at the weekend for their lack of efficiency against terrorists and *El País*, the Madrid daily, called again for the Interior Minister's removal.

The special target was the failure by the police to clear the Barcelona supermarket after the first warning call, almost one hour before the explosion. The police made an inspection but found nothing suspicious. A group of the victims is to take legal action against the store owners and Barcelona's civil governor.

One policeman was slightly injured early on Saturday when a bomb went off in Pamplona.

Baghdad (AP) — Air Marshal Hamid Shaaban, the commander of the Iraqi Air Force, is quoted in the *al-Thawra* newspaper as saying that Iraq has bought new weapons for the war with Iran. "The next strikes will be more powerful and more effective," he told the newspaper, without giving any details of the new arms.

side in the Gulf war, Iran uses London as its European headquarters for buying arms.

Officially, the Foreign Office maintains that the office can continue to function like any other commercial operation as long as it does not infringe British law.

Privately, however, senior sources in Whitehall have said that Britain would be prepared to revoke the visas of the office's 30-odd military personnel if Tehran escalated the diplomatic conflict.

Most countries wishing to buy British weapons do so through military staff attached to their embassies, using official channels, first approaching the Department of Trade and Industry.

In Iran's case, however, London is used as a convenient base to strike deals with arms traders, make payments and organize the delivery of weapons from other countries.

"It would be very difficult and laborious for Iran to move the Victoria Street operation," said one Iranian source, adding that both Paris and Frankfurt would be much less suitable alternatives because of France's crackdown on Iranians and the active anti-Khomeini community in West Germany.

Tehran eager to keep UK office

By Nicholas Beeston

Iran is believed to have drawn up contingency plans to move its arms procurement headquarters out of Britain, but Tehran is eager to maintain the London-based operation now that the bilateral diplomatic feud between the two countries appears to have abated.

According to Iranian disident sources, the weapons-buying operation, run from the offices of the National Iranian Oil Company at 4 Victoria Street, is in by far the most convenient location for meeting Iran's massive arms needs.

There were fears that the fall-out from the diplomatic row, which nearly resulted in the severing of relations last week after a series of tit-for-tat expulsions, could ultimately lead to the closure of the procurement office.

Although Britain does not sell "lethal weapons" to either

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Last year Mr. Branson succeeded on his second attempt at beating the record for the fastest sea-crossing of the ocean. His speedboat, the *Virgin Challenger 2*, only narrowly bettered the "blue ribbon" record, set by the liner, *The United States*, in 1952.

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Ozal pledge to wipe out Kurdish 'bandits' after village slaughter

Ankara (Reuters) — Mr. Turgut Ozal, the Turkish Prime Minister, pledged yesterday to wipe out Kurdish rebels who killed 30 civilians at a village in south-east Turkey in their bloodiest attack for years.

"Let no one doubt it, we shall clean away the smell of the bandits for sure," Mr. Ozal said in Istanbul.

Sixteen of the dead were children and only nine people were left uninjured in Saturday night's attack on Pinarik, close to the town of Mardin. Villagers from nearby settlements yesterday buried the 30 victims amid tears and vows of vengeance.

Mr. Murat Celik, son of a village watchman, Ahmet Celik, said: "I swear to avenge my father's death."

The semi-official Anatolian

agency said the dead included the headman, Izzettin Yavuz, aged 45. It said the village had only 16 homes.

It quoted a watchman, whose wife and six children were killed, as saying the attack lasted two hours.

Mrs. Hediye Celik, the wife of another watchman, said: "The traitors opened fire on the people as they fled. I went to my husband's post and found him dead on the ground. The flames rose from the houses like the flames of hell."

A note left behind by the rebels urged people to leave government service and join the rebels, the agency said. Those who continued to serve the Government "will not escape," it added.

The rebels moved in on Pinarik from several directions and opened fire with automatic weapons, hand grenades and Molotov cocktails, a military statement said. Three children were injured.

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Seoul's ruling party may send in troops

Police take tougher line in fighting

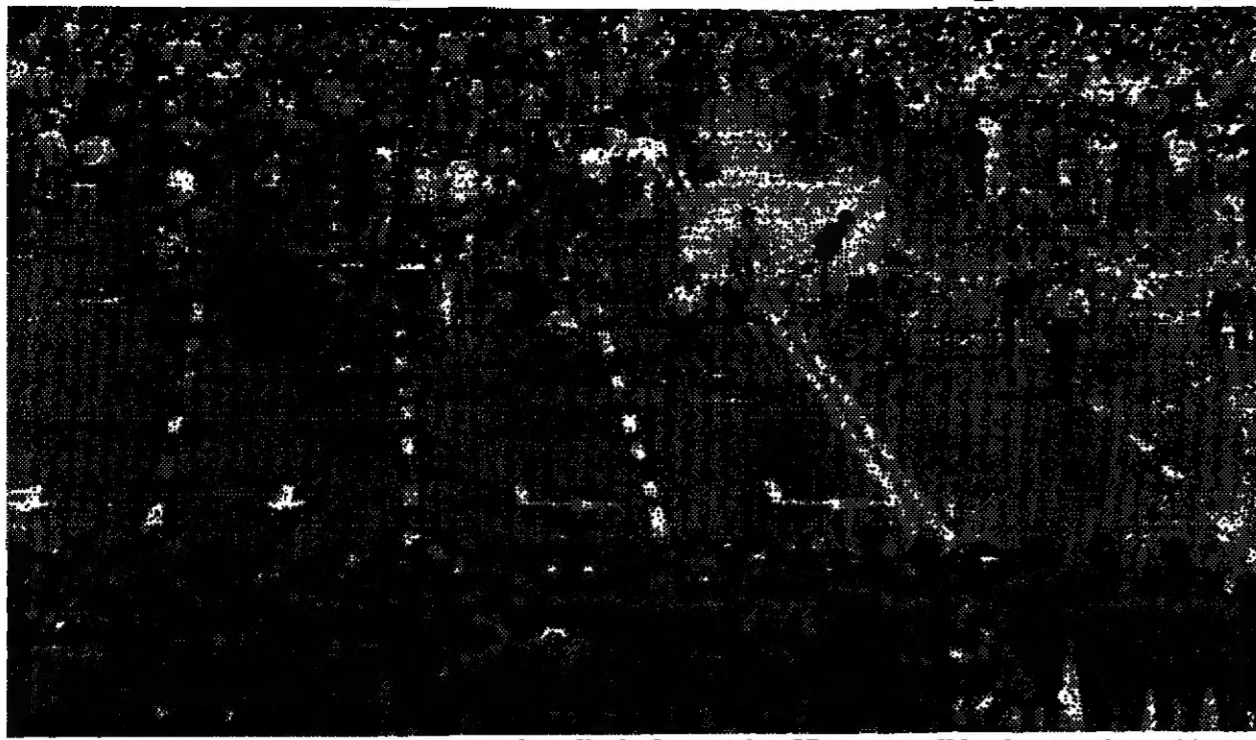
From David Watts
Seoul

Mr Roh Tae Woo, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, who has taken over all public handling of the political situation, met party members in caucus yesterday to try to find a way out of the Government's dilemma over continuing violent street demonstrations and is expected to announce his plans soon.

There were street demonstrations in both Seoul and Pusan again last night in spite of the Government's warning on Friday that it might be forced into an "extraordinary decision" if the unrest continued. Hundreds of people were arrested, according to reports from Pusan, as uniformed and plainclothes police took a more aggressive and violent line with demonstrators, using *taekwondo* kicks and punches to subdue young people often picked at random out of the crowd. Police are not only over-stretched, but angry about the death of one of their number, who was run over by a bus commanded by demonstrators in Taejeon on Friday. There was more trouble outside the Catholic cathedral in Seoul after a weekend protest by Buddhist monks turned violent.

The Government finds itself sandwiched between the continuing unrest and American demands that Seoul's response be moderate. Friday's prime ministerial warning seemed aimed as much at the United States as at Koreans, to illustrate that stronger action is now being forced on the Government.

Any measures to contain the riots are likely to fall short of full martial law, but could include garrison law, which would allow the Government



South Korean demonstrators hurling stones at riot police in the port city of Pusan, a traditional centre of opposition.

to use troops to control the situation but not to suspend civil law. There has also been speculation that some form of referendum may be offered on the future form of Government, but this is unlikely to lead to change before next year's Olympics.

There will probably also be a further attempt to get Mr Kim Young Sam, president of the Reunification Democratic Party, to meet Mr Roh. He has so far resisted, demanding a meeting with President Chun, a measure both of the distrust between the two sides and the President's crucial role behind the scenes.

Following the first US warning to American travellers in South Korea since the end of the Korean War, probably linked to opposition threats,

American contacts will intensify this week with the arrival on Tuesday of Mr Gascon Sigur, the US Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs. Mr Edwin Derwinski, the Under Secretary of State for Security Assistance, is already in Seoul.

In one weekend incident in Pusan, a police bus was set ablaze. The orange flames lighting up the night sky illuminated the broad range of age and class among the demonstrators. The driver found himself stopped in a jam of buses when a young man jumped on board with a petrol bomb. The flames were already licking out of the windows when the driver jumped from the vehicle.

The active minority of protesters in Pusan's population

of about four million has a special commitment to the anti-government movement—Mr Park Chong Chol, the student whose death at the hands of police investigators led to the unrest, came from Pusan.

Part of the protest campaign centres on the Catholic Centre above the harbour. For a week, students and workers have been demonstrating and shouting slogans from a balcony, waving a vast South Korean flag. While the Church's hierarchy is uneasy about the role it finds thrust upon it, the younger priests and lay people of the Justice and Peace Commission have no such qualms.

"We're at the end of our tether," said Father Park Seung Won, chairman of the

commission. "The time has come for the Church to stand up and speak out in order to back up the desires of the people. But as Church people, we're not in politics. Before I'm a priest, I'm a Korean. I'm a priest for the Korean people."

If the Government goes on merely talking about creating democracy, Father Park believes it will be seen as a smokescreen.

"The only way forward is through democratization... but if democracy comes about not through the Government but through these demonstrations the country will be in a state of crisis. The Government has to declare now they are for democracy, otherwise the whole thing is going to blow up."

Gurkhas' campaign erupts into violence

From Gavin Bell
Delhi

Violence has broken out in the foothills of the Himalayas, where militant Gurkhas are campaigning for a separate ethnic state.

More than 1,000 paramilitary troops were flown to Darjeeling in West Bengal yesterday after at least a dozen government buildings were fire-bombed on Saturday at the start of a 13-day general strike called by the Gurkha National Liberation Front.

At the same time the Home Minister, Mr Buta Singh, invited the GNLF leader, Mr Subhash Ghising, to Delhi for urgent talks. Mr Ghising is regarded as a moderate.

The bomb attacks were also directed at police stations, road bridges and offices of the pro-Peking Communist Party (Marxist), which heads the ruling coalition in the state. The first casualties were reported when a tea estate came under fire yesterday. One Congress Party (I) worker was killed and another critically injured.

Mr Jyoti Basu, the state's Chief Minister, described the attacks as planned and well organized.

The Gurkhas, Indians of Nepalese descent, have been campaigning since May last year for a separate state and for Indian citizenship for hundreds of thousands of stateless Gurkhas from Nepal. More than 100 people have died in recurring violence since then.

About 650,000 of the estimated 2.1 million Gurkhas in India live in the tea-growing areas of Darjeeling. They say they are discriminated against in the Bengali-dominated state.

Amnesty reports hundreds of Tamils tortured

By Caroline Moorehead

Stories of the persistent harassment, torture and death of Tamil detainees, held on suspicion of involvement with armed groups, are continuing to come out of Sri Lanka.

The cases of more than 500 Tamils who have "disappeared" after arrests during the past 2½ years are being publicized today in a new report by Amnesty International.

The human rights group is concerned about the growing number of reports of torture during interrogation, apparently as a means of extracting confessions, and of arbitrary killings of those detained by the security forces.

Last September Amnesty published a report on 271 Tamil men and one woman who were reported to have "disappeared". Since then the whereabouts of only four have been revealed—two are being held in a prison camp, one is said to have been released, and one is dead, shot by the security forces. There is no news of the other 268.

Meanwhile, Amnesty has learnt of 247 other Tamils—most of them young men, but also a few elderly men, four women, and 10 children between the ages of 3 and 15—who have gone missing after being seized in the Eastern Province by members of the Special Task Force commando unit. Almost all of the 217 cases listed include a sworn statement, often by an eye-witness, of their arrest.

There is also strong evidence of systematic torture, sometimes leading to death. Detainees are said to be hung by their thumbs and beaten with iron rods.

More than 3,000 Tamils are being held prisoner by the Sri

Lankan authorities, some 2,500 of them at Boosa army camp near Galle on the south coast. They are reported to arrive showing signs of injuries inflicted during torture, and once inside the camp they face further ill-treatment and humiliation.

Sanitary conditions are atrocious and detainees suffer from dysentery, diarrhoea, chicken pox, mumps and measles. Ninety per cent of them are said to have scabies. Worms, centipedes, mosquitos and weevils have been found in the food.

Since families often spend many months trying to trace missing relations, Amnesty insists that its list of 519 "disappeared" Tamils is probably far from complete. The organization is appealing to President Jayewardene to act swiftly to set up an impartial and independent inquiry and to consider keeping a central register of arrested people and where they are being held.

● COLOMBO: Thousands of tons of government food supplies have been sent to the northern Jaffna peninsula during the past few days ahead of India's first delivery of aid, planned to arrive on Wednesday (AFP reports).

India will launch its emergency food deliveries to the peninsula with a consignment of up to 400 tons. The Sri Lankan Government has dispatched thousands of tons of food and petroleum products to the peninsula since Thursday. India has alleged that many Jaffna Tamils are facing starvation in the aftermath of the Sri Lankan Government's biggest offensive at the end of May to capture areas held by Tamil guerrillas.

Waldheim meeting defended by Pope

From Roger Boyes
Rome

The Pope, bewildered by the fierce criticism of his planned audience with Dr Kurt Waldheim, the Austrian President, defended his decision at the weekend, declaring himself to be a strong friend of the Jewish people.

The Pope is due to receive Dr Waldheim on Thursday and will thus break through the international isolation that has surrounded the Austrian President since his election a year ago. Dr Waldheim has been accused of participation in — or at least having knowledge of — Nazi war crimes in Yugoslavia. He denies the charges.

Jewish lobbyists have been particularly incensed by the Pope's decision. Leading rabbis in New York have called for a general boycott of the Pope's visit to the US in September. The Pope said he was

Australian ambulance flight ends in tragedy

Brisbane, Queensland (AP) — An air ambulance plane carrying a wounded woman to a hospital crashed shortly after take-off in heavy fog yesterday, killing her and three others on board. A fifth passenger, a doctor, survived suffering shock and burns.

Police said the plane took off on what was to have been a 200-mile emergency flight from Bundaberg Airport to a Brisbane hospital with a 45-year-old woman who had been shot in the stomach during a domestic incident. A nurse, an ambulance officer and the pilot also died.

Train sale
Johannesburg (AFP) — South Africa's state-run transport authority is to sell off 355 steam locomotives at an auction expected to attract hundreds of local and foreign steam enthusiasts.

Fires out
Peking (AFP) — Three fires that had devastated thousands of acres of virgin forest in Inner Mongolia in the past 10 days were extinguished yesterday.

Strike off
Madrid — Doctors at Spanish state hospitals suspended their six-week strike at the weekend after the Minister of Health, Señor Julián García Vargas, agreed to discuss their grievances.

Deadly load
Dhaka — Three people were crushed to death under the weight of pineapples when a lorry unloaded the fruits over workers in a juice extraction plant in southern Bangladesh.

Children die
Bourdeilles, France (Reuters) — Five girls and a boy aged between two and seven died yesterday in this south-western town when fire gutted their bungalow.

Over the Wall
West Berlin (Reuters) — Two young East Germans scaled the Berlin Wall at the weekend and crossed to the Western-controlled sector of the city.

MP killed
Islamabad — A member of the provincial assembly of Pakistan's North West Frontier Province has been shot dead in an ambush near Swat, 100 miles from Islamabad.

Colonel shot
Manila (Reuters) — Suspected communist assassins shot dead Lieutenant-Colonel Rene Enriquez of the Philippines Army while he was playing dominoes with a friend outside his home on Guimaras island.

Rape attempt
Dhaka (Reuters) — At least 40 people were injured in clashes between students and police after a policeman deployed to stop cheating tried to rape a girl during college examinations.

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Compromise in Sharjah lifts threat to unity of Emirates

Dubai (Reuters) — A threat to the unity of the United Arab Emirates (UAE), a big oil producer in the southern Gulf, apparently ended when the ruler of Sharjah was reinstated after a four-day power struggle with his brother.

Rulers of the six other Emirates making up the UAE agreed that Sheikh Sultan bin Muhammad al-Qasbi was the lawful ruler of Sharjah and then decided to appoint his brother, Sheikh Abdul-Aziz, who announced a takeover last Wednesday, as Crown Prince.

The UAE newspapers praised the compromise for having ensured stability in the federation, a fragile union of semi-autonomous sheikhdoms which was formed in 1971 after the British withdrawal from the Gulf.

Diplomats said the Supreme Council, comprising the rulers of the seven Emirates, seemed to have skillfully defused a potentially explosive situation by giving Sheikh Abdul-Aziz more power in Sharjah while rejecting his claim to leadership. But they said tension between the two brothers was likely to continue over the division of responsibilities, particularly in economic matters.

Sheikh Abdul-Aziz, a wealthy businessman, heads the Sharjah Chamber of Commerce and has interests in local banks and companies. He accused Sheikh Sultan of economic mismanagement, and piling up debts of \$1.4 billion (£800 million), a figure

sources close to Sheikh Sultan put at \$880 million.

Officials say there is nothing in the UAE Constitution to prevent an emirate changing its ruler. According to Beduin tradition, the ruling family may pledge allegiance to a new leader if it feels the present one is unfit to rule.

But the diplomats said two factors increased the volatility of the Sharjah case — strong support for Sheikh Sultan by the neighbouring Emirate of Dubai and divisions within the Sharjah ruling family.

Many senior al-Qasbi sheikhs visited Sheikh Sultan at the Dubai guest palace where he was staying to express their support for him.

Sheikh Abdul-Aziz raised the spectre of armed conflict with Dubai and possible foreign intervention when he accused the Emirate of threatening to reinstate Sheikh Sultan by force.

As Sharjah's ties with Dubai warmed, those with Abu Dhabi, the biggest UAE Emirate, cooled over Sharjah's debts and demands for more political influence, diplomats said.

Abu Dhabi guaranteed a 1978 loan to Sharjah by the Paris-based Banque Arabe et Internationale d'Investissement (BAII) and reluctantly paid more than \$200 million of it, bankers said. Abu Dhabi made a final payment of \$9 million last month, they said.

Sharjah says it is owed 1.4 billion dirhams (\$381 million) by the Abu Dhabi-based Federal Government for unpaid gas deliveries.

Guerrilla fighters harry wall of rubble in disputed Sahara

For 12 years now a war for control of Western Sahara has been waged between Morocco and guerrillas of the Polisario Front. Susan MacDonald has been in the desert with Polisario and reports on a grim conflict which Europe knows little about.

There is a war going on in Western Sahara. It is not a question of skirmishes or even of occasional battles, but of daily bombings and attacks using the most sophisticated weaponry that can be bought from the main arms-producing countries.

The war is between Morocco and the Saharawi people, who have formed the Polisario movement. For the past five years it has been fought on and around a defensive wall built by the Moroccan Army to keep the Polisario Front out of Western Sahara and to protect its own troops from attack.

But the Saharawi people's fight for independence for their territory goes back to the early 1970s, when groups of

by three or four Polisario fighters, to within 800 yards of the wall.

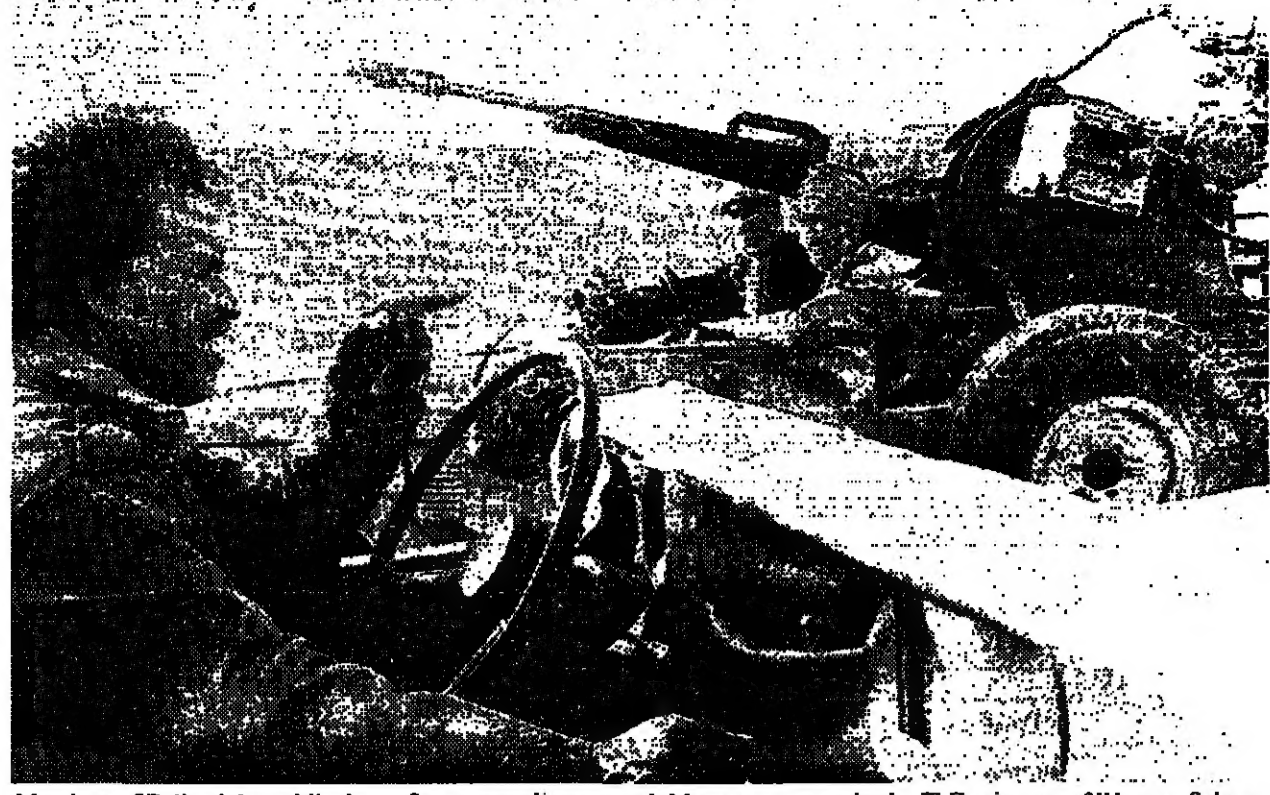
The full weight of the 200,000-strong Moroccan Army has been thrown into the Western Sahara conflict. It makes full use of heavy weaponry, including tanks, missiles, radar and, of course, its Air Force.

Polisario operates small mobile forces which also make use of advanced weapons but whose strength lies in being able to move quickly through a desert terrain they know well and mount morale-sapping attacks against Moroccan troops entrenched on the 1,500-mile wall. The Moroccan Army commander puts their number at between 1,800 and 5,000.

Mr Muhammad Abdelaziz, the President of the Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic (a state in exile), talked figures for the first time when he said there were about 25,000 Polisario fighters — a not unreasonable figure given that every adult male in the 165,000 civilian population living in refugee camps in Algeria is a Polisario member.

The need for the wall points to previous Polisario military successes. Polisario studied the wall's secrets for four years before beginning to launch attacks. Now they have units stationed all along its length and they keep the Moroccans on a permanent state of alert with continuous bombings and invasions.

The wall itself is a low rubble structure designed to keep out Polisario tanks. Ahead of it is a mined area and in front of that barbed wire fencing. Polisario says its troops have learnt during night attacks to cut the barbed wire, pick up the mines and



Members of Polisario's mobile desert force preparing to attack Moroccan troops in the El Farsia area of Western Sahara.

place them behind the Moroccan lines. The display of captured heavy arms and vehicles and Moroccan prisoners attests to the Polisario's ability to penetrate several miles behind the wall.

It is fairly clear that the wall no longer acts as a defence for Moroccan troops. Muhammad Let-Ouali, the Polisario commander for the Farsia military region, said: "We

In a makeshift camp of blankets spread under hardy desert acacia trees, about 20 of the more senior troops sat.

At the end of the meeting the camp packed into a couple of Land Rovers and we moved on. Mobility is all in Polisario desert warfare tactics. But, the night before, the ability of Moroccan radar to detect objects on the other side had been proved when Moroccan shells began falling around a Polisario Jeep from which I was watching a Polisario

bomb, they reinforce in expectation of a wall invasion, nothing happens, they disperse, we bomb again, they regroup again, still nothing — they become demoralized and then we attack. We have the initiative. We are not obliged to participate in any attack if we don't want to."

The question of prisoners sums up the whole sad situation.

President Abdelaziz said Polisario was holding about 2,000 Moroccans. Morocco does not recognize the Polisario Front and therefore refuses to conduct direct negotiations on prisoners. President Abdelaziz said Morocco was holding between 100 and 170 Polisario fighters, but when he talked about prisoners he was referring to the hundreds of Saharawi still living in Moroccan occupied

bombardment of the wall.

That morning we visited a desert wadi, studying the quantities of spent and live ammunition strewn around. Two large live bombs and their craters, the result of Moroccan air raids, were viewed with caution.

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territory who have been imprisoned or have disappeared since the Moroccan invasion.

President Abdelaziz appears disillusioned that so little is known in Europe about the Western Sahara problem. He says his people are fighting for their land and for recognition. Both the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity have called for an independent referendum to allow the Saharawi people to determine their own future.

Included in this call are direct negotiations between Morocco and the Polisario to set up such a vote. It is these negotiations to which Morocco will not agree, while the Polisario will not agree to a referendum under present occupation conditions. Tomorrow: Life in the camps

Turkey's referendum

Islamic extremists raise army spectre

From Richard Owen, Istanbul

At the Haci Bayram mosque in Ankara, banned pamphlets containing statements by Ayatollah Khomeini are on sale, and the police monitor sermons for inflammatory remarks. Even more disturbing from the point of view of the Turkish Army, which intervened in 1980 to restore political stability to Turkey, the Turkish press revealed at the weekend the expulsion of 180 cadets from a military college for links with Islamic fundamentalism.

"The Army is genuinely reluctant to step in again," one diplomat said last week as the debate in Turkey over the restoration of democracy gathered pace. But some diplomats say there are Turkish officers who argue that, if the old turmoil returns, the Army will have a duty to intervene for the fourth time since 1960. Many see the main threat to Turkish stability now coming from a rising tide of Iran-inspired Muslim extremism, especially if it is combined with a return to the political

and most conservative part of the country, and offered himself as a saviour, vowing to oust Mr Ozal. Mr Demirel seems poised to return to politics, and could draw off some Muslim fundamentalist support. But his opponents accuse him of rent-a-crowd tactics and are quick to remind voters that it was he who presided over the pre-1980 shambles.

Mr Ozal remains energetic after recent heart surgery in America and has behind him four years of economic success, recently applauded by the IMF. But his Government is running into economic problems, with rising inflation and a growing national debt.

One main drawback of a failure to lift the ban on politics is that it would send the wrong signals to the West at a time when Turkey is pursuing membership of the European Community and seeking to prove that it is a fully European nation despite its Islamic heritage.

Turkish officials hope that a "yes" vote in the referendum would help Turkey towards acceptance by the Community as an evolving democracy. But the military remain deeply involved in Turkish politics and society, and will keep a watchful eye on the referendum in their self-appointed role as the guardians of the heritage of Kemal Ataturk, the revered founder of the modern secular Turkish state.

The generals were not pleased last week when Mr Hussein Moussavi, the Iranian Prime Minister, refused to visit Ataturk's mausoleum, as protocol requires, and went instead to the town of Konya, a fundamentalist Islamic centre. Some observers think that Mr Moussavi's main aim during his visit was to encourage the fundamentalists. During the visit, President Evren pointedly condemned Turkey's "3,000 to 5,000" anti-Ataturk fanatics, an apparent reference to Muslim extremists who have recently taken to defacing or smashing Ataturk busts "in the name of Allah". Turkish Muslims are Sunni, whereas Iranians are Shia.

Against this background, some Turkish officials say, the European Community should not hesitate over Turkey's application for EEC membership, put forward in April, but should bring it into the European family as soon as possible. Otherwise, they warn darkly, a Turkey snubbed by Europe could turn in on itself and even succumb to Islamic fanaticism. This, some add, could, if combined with a return to terrorism, economic chaos and civilian political incompetence, force the military to act as they did in 1960, 1970 and 1980 and keep up the 10-year coup cycle.

This is not an argument likely to cut much ice with Brussels, which is deliberately dragging out the process of Turkey's application. But the future of Turkey's fragile democracy vitally interests both Nato and the Community.



Mr Demirel: offers himself as a political saviour.

violence which prevailed before the 1980 coup.

Turkey is gearing up for a referendum in September on whether politicians banned after the 1980 coup should be allowed to operate freely again. By no means all Turks think that pre-coup politicians such as Mr Suleyman Demirel, unofficial head of the conservative True Path Party, or Mr Bulent Ecevit, of the divided Democratic Left Party — nominally run by his wife Rahsan — have learnt the lessons of Turkey's three military interventions.

The referendum result is very much in the balance. Mr Turgut Ozal, the present Prime Minister, whose Motherland Party was sanctioned by the generals, is almost openly urging a "no" vote so that his rule can continue. President Evren, who as General Evren led the 1980 intervention, wants the "voice of the people" to decide.

Few Turks take the country's current painful progress towards democracy for granted. Before 1980 Turkey was sliding towards chaos, with economic breakdown and bloodshed between gangs of left and right extremists as civilian politicians lost their grip in weak coalitions.

Last week Mr Demirel, who would probably gain most from a free election this year, made a triumphant tour of eastern Turkey, the poorest

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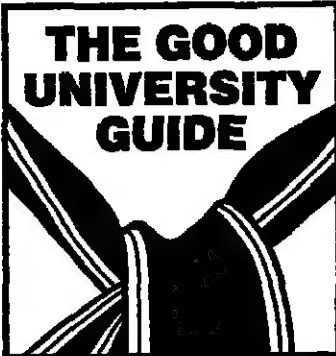
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SPECTRUM

The route to the right degree



A comprehensive guide to further education begins with an overview by John Clare, interview tips,

and the start of an academic A-Z

Part 1: Setting a course

Choosing what to study at which university or polytechnic is probably the hardest, most far-reaching decision that a small, fortunate minority of young people can be called on to make. There are hundreds of courses available in scores of combinations, taught and assessed in a variety of ways at 45 very different institutions.

However, as most universities offer most subjects, and as changing courses is rather easier than changing universities, the first step is to select the right kind of institution. For most students, the three most important factors are likely to be size, location and type, although not necessarily in that order. Size varies from as small as 600 students — at Buckingham, Britain's only private university — to a daunting 13,000 at Manchester, the biggest of the "civic" universities. The average is somewhere between 4,000 and 5,000.

Universities can be broken down into smaller, more manageable units by the collegiate system, either in its traditional form at Oxford, Cambridge and Durham, or in its modern manifestation at Kent and Lancaster. At each of these, lecturers and students are likely to owe their first allegiance to an institution which may have no more than 200 or 300 members.

For many young people, a university's location and environment will be of primary importance. In Scotland, for example, the choice ranges between Strathclyde, a bleak collection of functional buildings in the centre of Glasgow, to St Andrews, where the ancient university dominates a

beautiful town five miles from the nearest rail head.

More commonly, the choice will be between a campus university, probably a self-contained unit of 1960s architecture built in a park or on a hillside two or three miles from the nearest city or town (Nottingham, Exeter or any of the "new" universities like East Anglia, Essex and York) or, on the other hand, a city-centre agglomeration, such as Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Bristol or Leeds, where the "real" world is all around.

Perhaps the most truly distinct group of universities is formed of those which, if not exclusively technological, are at least overwhelmingly vocational. All stress the excellent employment record of their graduates. At Brunel, for example, degrees, mostly in science and technology, take four years rather than the usual three because all students spend five or six months in each of their first three years in industry or commerce on what are known as "thin sandwich" courses, receiving "practical and relevant training". Similarly, Aston, in the centre of Birmingham, emphasizes that its degree courses provide a foundation for a professional career.

In the same down-to-earth category are Bath, Heriot-Watt just outside Edinburgh, and Surrey, formerly in Battersea, London, but now transferred to a green hill near Guildford — all proving that a technological university does not need to have the air of an inner-city factory. The same applies to Loughborough — more properly Loughborough University of Technology. On a 200-acre campus a mile out of



They pass this way but once: Oxford revellers set off to celebrate the end of final examinations, the last hurdle in a race others will soon start

town, it offers extensive sports facilities, yet can boast of strong commercial and industrial links.

Oxford and Cambridge are inescapably in a category of their own. The employment prospects of their graduates are hardly less rosy than those of the technological 10, but the distance between them is great. As the Oxford prospectus puts it: "Oxford graduates must be prepared to acquire vocational skills after leaving university". Both universities have complex entry procedures, but are keen to emphasize that they are not as inaccessible as they are commonly supposed to be.

Another group of universities with a distinctive ethos comprises those founded in the expansionist 1960s, the so-called "new" universities. Pre-eminent among these are Sussex — on the fringes of Brighton, which has established an enviable international reputation for scholarship in its 25 years — and the slightly smaller Essex, near Colchester, whose research across a

range of disciplines is reckoned to be outstanding.

All the new universities set out to break with tradition in three important respects: offering students a broader educational foundation, encouraging them to choose imaginative combinations of courses, and making it easier for them to change their minds about what they want to study.

London University, with 54,000 students in 43 colleges, schools and institutes scattered across the capital, defies generalization. Some of its constituent parts — among them the Imperial College of Science and Technology, the London School of Economics, University College and King's College — have long-established international reputations; others do not.

Also in the first rank, and particularly favoured by arts students who fail to get into Oxbridge, are Bristol, an attractive city-centre university ("You will find no dark,

satanic mills here," notes the prospectus), Durham ("hardly one round of drug-sniffing followed by another of liberal permissiveness," is the official student view) and Exeter, rural, conservative, and said to be "terribly refined".

More robust but no less excellent are Manchester, the largest university outside London, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Birmingham. All four are traditional, rather formal institutions built around powerful departments and demanding much hard work from their students.

Next come a clutch of universities, some civic, some campus, all attractive in different ways but with little to choose between them. Nottingham, Reading and Leicester are compact and self-contained, while Leeds (10,000 students), Sheffield, Newcastle and Liverpool are big, bustling city-centre institutions that rather pride themselves on having their feet on the ground.

In the final group are the mostly solid, provincial institutions which students tend to choose either

because they are close to home or because they are not confident that their A level grades will be good enough for somewhere grander. They include Aberdeen, Belfast, Bradford, Cardiff and Swansea (two of the seven colleges that together make up the federal University of Wales), Dundee, Hull, Keele and Southampton (which, nonetheless, claims that three-quarters of its students name it as their first or second preference).

All, with the exception of Southampton, are among those whose research was recently judged by the University Grants Committee to be of below average quality in 10 or more areas. Some are also finding it worryingly difficult to make ends meet.

That, then, is the choice facing most students, the exception being those determined to study such relatively esoteric subjects as Chinese, naval architecture, astrophysics or agricultural chemistry. They will find the field mercifully limited.

HOW TO TALK YOUR WAY IN

What do the men and women who sit on university and college interview boards look for? When asked, they matter something about "pleasant, genuine, all-round intelligence". What they mean is that they want people who are neither going to scare nor bore them to death. They will be working with them for three or more years, and the interview is about the only way they have of trying to make sure it won't be a waste of time for all concerned.

How can a candidate exploit this curious confrontation? Here are some pointers.

MOTIVATION

They are bound to ask the "Why here?" question. It's your chance to show how all your past life and interests have been leading you irresistibly to this place. You will, of course, be able to drop the name of a library or two, or mention some of the scientific achievements made there. You are choosing them for enlightened reasons.

CLOTHES

The ideal is to wear ordinary, clean, nondescript garments which make no violent impression. Nothing should get in the way of their impression of you and your mind. Certainly not the low neck-lines or purple mobcaps, though one Oxford don tells me that "Even we are growing blasé about male earrings."

They are not worried about suits, either for men or women. But do try to get hold of some proper, clean shoes. There are dons who regard trainers as being the mark of a sloppy mind. Jeans are all right, as long as they are clean.

SPORT

It is a good idea to be able to demonstrate success at some non-cerebral past-time. Managing to convey that you have capained something or other helps, though the days have sadly passed when a candidate won admission to an Oxford college after rearranging his interview as he had "a cricket trial for Surrey on that day". If you are totally unathletic, develop a passion for croquet. Do not, however, admit to snooker.

SOCIAL SKILLS

Mix up on your confronters and be ready with a passing reference to their life and work. But one warning: if one of the board is a habitual media performer, do not mention it. Any reminder that they have an extra-mural life will be an embarrassment to them, arousing jealousy among the other members of the panel and putting the suspicion in people's minds that you watch too much television.

INTELLIGENCE

You may have written solid, worthy A level answers. But they are looking for intelligent and lively minds capable of reaching conclusions rather than recycling other people's opinions. The only way to show this is with what the interview trade calls "verbal impact". So be ready with some thoughts and opinions about books, events or places. Rehearse it a bit, if you must, but keep it short. Golden rule: never talk about a book you haven't read. Leave that until you are a media star.

Pearson Phillips

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A to Z

ABERDEEN

Site: Modern landscaped campus, 10 min by bus from city centre. Numbers: 5,500. Male/female ratio 1:1.

Courses: Largest fields are English, zoology and geography. Has worked to expand computer studies and engineering. Study: Honours degree takes four years, as at other Scottish universities. Continuous assessment a part of most courses. Libraries excellent. Students do not choose final honours subject until end of second year.

Accommodation: Halls 5 min walk from campus, 50% housed in hall or self-catering flats; 13% at home. Recreation: Few diversions in town, but plenty of clubs and sports. Lively SU based in city centre.

ABERYSTWYTH

Site: Old college building on sea-

front and campus on the hill behind town. Numbers: 3,000. M/F — 15:13. Courses: Largest fields are law, geography and English. Study: Most subjects exam-based; students do not commit themselves to subjects until end of second year. Bilingual campus, town 50% Welsh-speaking. Good place to study Welsh, Irish, Cornish or Breton. Accommodation: Houses 70%, private rooms easy to find. Recreation: Outstanding sports facilities and vigorous student life.

ASTON

Site: Compact campus close to Birmingham centre. Numbers: 3,500. M/F — 7:4. Courses: Largest fields are engineering and management. Study: Assessment varies but increasingly likely to be modular or sandwich. Easy to change courses. Advanced database library service.

but shortage of some basic textbooks. Accommodation: Provides for 66% of students: half in self-catering flats on campus, others in flats or halls 4 miles away in Handsworth Village. Recreation: Modern arts centre and sports hall on campus, playing fields 7 miles away.

BANGOR

Site: Old college in town centre with other facilities nearby. Numbers: 5,000. M/F — 3:2. Courses: Largest fields are English, agriculture, drama and Welsh. Schools of ocean sciences and electronic engineering expanding. New course this year in computer systems engineering. Study: Changing course easy in first year and sponsorship available for banking, finance and insurance. Accommodation: Half the students in halls and flats. Some find clogs in Anglesey. Recreation: Students are busy and sporty. Outdoor sports particularly strong.

BATH

Site: Modern, unattractive campus on hill overlooking picturesque city. Numbers: 4,000. M/F — 13:7. Courses: Largest fields are engineering, European studies, social sciences and pharmacy. New medical sciences centre planned for 1987. Study: Mostly small tutorial groups and continual assessment. Good access to computers. Accommodation: Room for all students on campus or in properties leased by university. Recreation: Campus is isolated. Students tend to take off for London at weekends. Campus radio station, but no theatre. Superb sports facilities next to campus. University offers sports scholarships for a year.

QUEEN'S, BELFAST

Site: Main area just south of city centre. Medical centre 2 miles away. Numbers: 7,500. M/F — 4:3. Courses: Largest fields are medicine, law and electrical engineering; new department of genetics. Study: Introducing clever uses of computers for study. Accommodation: Half of students home-based; university provides for another 30%. Good arrangements for married couples. Recreation: Active SU and good sports facilities, but social life suffers from Belfast's lack of amenities. Bands not eager to play and pubs a male preserve.

TOMORROW



Divers report: Science may be the fastest route to a job, but where best to study it?

BIRMINGHAM

Site: Large campus in Edgbaston, with attractive old buildings and modern annexes. Numbers: 9,000. M/F — 4:3. Courses: Largest fields are medicine, law, physics and engineering. Study: Still relies on orthodox exams, hard to change course. Part-time study can lead to entry into second year. Access to computers poor. Higher than average dropout rate. Accommodation: Half the students in halls and flats in three purpose-built villages. First-years guaranteed accommodation. Recreation: Good arts and sports facilities in city. Campus has fine arts institute and concert hall, active SU and lots of outdoor activities.

BRADFORD

Site: Functional campus close to city centre for all subjects except management sciences. Numbers: 4,500. M/F — 3:2. Courses: Largest fields are electrical engineering, modern languages and chemical engineering. Stress on technological and vocational courses. Study: Courses traditionally assessed, except for industry technology and human sciences where continual assessment plays important part. Good libraries, computer labs and access to satellite transmission. Dropout rate low and employment record healthy. Recreation: Good arts housed 10 min walk away; rest easily find cheap rooms in shared houses. Recreation: Active theatre and hall for bands. Sports fields 5 miles away.

BRISTOL

Site: Spread around city centre in old and modern buildings. Numbers: 7,200. M/F — 4:3. Courses: Largest fields are medicine, law and chemistry. Unique course in Mediterranean studies. Entrance standards high. Study: Easy to change course within faculty, but difficult to switch to different one. Main library claustrophobic. Access to computers. Graduate unemployment low. Accommodation: Most reserved for first-years, but no guarantee of place. All but one hall in student village 4 miles away. Recreation: Wide range of theatres, art galleries and cinemas in city. Sports strong, specially martial arts.

BRUNEL

Site: Main one near Uxbridge, on

outskirts of London, for technology, maths, science and social sciences. Second near Egham, Surrey, for education and design. Numbers: 3,000. M/F — 3:1. Courses: Largest fields are engineering, maths, sciences and social studies. Material sciences department largest in country. Study: All take "thin" sandwich course, which means placements for half of first three years. Most do compulsory project or thesis in final year. Dropout rate relatively high. Good labs and libraries but lack of computer terminals. Graduate unemployment low. Accommodation: Available for most first-years. Recreation: Uxbridge is grey, concrete campus, Egham has traditional Victorian buildings and better social life. Both towns dull for students.

BUCKINGHAM

Site: Two attractive campuses in town centre. Numbers: 600, of whom 66% are overseas. M/F — 2:1. Courses: Largest fields are business studies, law, financial management and accounting. Unique course in social biology. All students take two terms of a foreign language. Study: Britain's only independent university. Receives no UGC grant. Students pay two-thirds of fees, but may receive local authority grant or win scholarship/bursary. Academic year January to December. Students take two years for honours degree. Typical teaching involves weekly tutorial and orthodox exams. Libraries employ advanced technology. In 1985 more than 25% failed to obtain honours degree. Accommodation: Guaranteed for first-years. Recreation: Campus very small and friendly, but little in the way of sports or arts facilities.

CAMBRIDGE

Site: 28 colleges spread throughout the town. Mixed, except for Magdalene (men only) and Newnham (women only). Numbers: 10,000. M/F — 2:1. Courses: Largest fields are natural science, engineering and medicine. Law and arch & anti (archaeology and anthropology) also popular. Study: Most courses revolve around weekly "supervisors" with tutor. Lectures for scientists and medicine. Heavy workload and assessment by exams. Changing in first year depends on subject and college. Important exams at end of second and third years. Undergraduates apply to colleges, not univer-

CARDIFF

Site: Grand University College lies near centre of town. No campus but all buildings within walking distance. Numbers: 5,500. M/F — 6:7. Courses: Largest fields are English, chemistry, biochemistry, civil engineering and education. Study: Continuous assessment popular and changing course easy. Cuts left in library hours and stock, but free transport provided. Accommodation: 40% of first-years in halls or flats up to 5 miles away, but free transport provided. Recreation: Drama, sport and music well-organized.

CITY UNIVERSITY

Site: Based in Islington, north London. No campus but all buildings within walking distance. Numbers: 3,500, high proportion of overseas students. M/F — 5:2.

DUNDEE

Site: City centre campus, mix of traditional and modern. Numbers: 4,000. M/F — 4:2. Courses: Largest fields are social studies, medicine, dentistry and engineering. Only law department in Scotland to offer English law. Study: Teaching old-fashioned, but solid. Labs and computer systems good. Provisions for part-time degree. Accommodation: Half of students, including all first-years, put up in halls on campus or 15 min away. Recreation: Close-knit student community and good outdoor sports.

EDINBURGH

Site: Compact campus close to city centre. Numbers: 3,500. M/F — 7:4. Courses: Largest fields are engineering and management. Study: Assessment varies but increasingly likely to be modular or sandwich. Easy to change courses. Advanced database library service.

GLASGOW

Site: Compact campus close to city centre. Numbers: 3,500. M/F — 7:4. Courses: Largest fields are engineering and management. Study: Assessment varies but increasingly likely to be modular or sandwich. Easy to change courses. Advanced database library service.

GLoucester

Site: Compact campus close to city centre. Numbers: 3,500. M/F — 7:4. Courses: Largest fields are engineering and management. Study: Assessment varies but increasingly likely to be modular or sandwich. Easy to change courses. Advanced database library service.

GLoucestershire

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TOMORROW

Divers report: Science may be the fastest route to a job, but where best to study it?

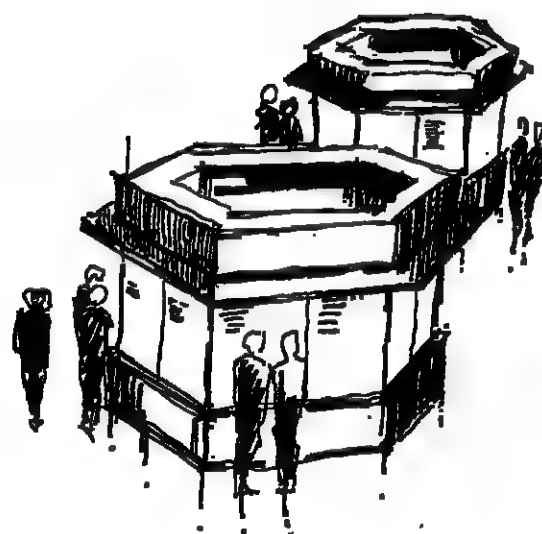
CONCISE CROSSWORD NO 1289

ACROSS

- Swallow up (6)
- Small creature (4)
- Among (5)
- Pastille (7)
- Laid low (8)
- Indian dress (4)
- Hoarding (9)
- Praise (4)
- Yardsticks (8)
- Roat (7)
- Thicket (5)
- Door handle (4)
- Scope (6)

DOWN

- Depths (5)
- Long-life (milk) (1,1,1)
- Paris music-hall (6-7)
- Mabyrinth (4)
- Power mug (7)
- Wrong (5)
- Southern Great Lake (4)
- Monastery cubicle (4)
- Tightly stretched (4)
- US whisky (7)
- Dressed (4)
- Be irrefutable (5)
- Mature (5)
- Wound curd (4)
- Child's bed (3)



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THE TIMES DIARY

Glenys's new war

Could Glenys Kinnock soon become a national figure in her own right? I understand she has told friends that she is under pressure to put her name forward to succeed George Galloway as general secretary of War on Want — though she is far from certain she wants the responsibility. My initial inquiries yesterday provoked an unsolicited phone call from Galloway, who told me firmly: "Poppycock. She's the wife of the leader of the Opposition, a taxing job, and is committed to teaching." Yet the idea is not so absurd. She has put her name to a recent War on Want campaign on Third World women and visited Ethiopia and India in the last few years. Last year she worked with Joan Ruddock and Joan Lester to set up One World, a project designed to inform pressure groups about world poverty. Certainly Campbell Christie, the Scottish TUC leader and War on Want vice-chairman, does not rule out receiving an application. "It might be very exciting. She's a very able woman," he told me.

Golden Gould

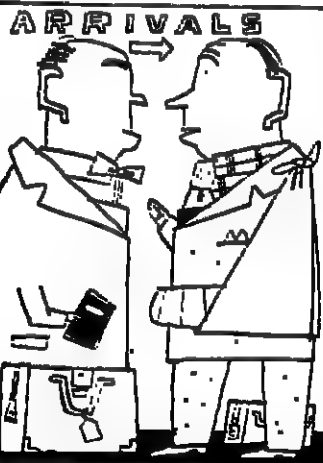
Bryan Gould, Labour's campaign manager, is set to sweep up most of the credit — and none of the blame — for the party's election performance. Not only is he expected to top the PLP's shadow cabinet elections next month but this week will decide whether to stand in the national executive elections at the party conference in the autumn. "I stood some years ago and did rather badly — if I stand this time I think it would be rather different," he told me. Indeed yes: Labour insiders tip him to topple David Blunkett at the top of the constituency section poll. Such votes of confidence from MPs and rank and file would effectively make him Kinnock's deputy. I was told yesterday. Everyone was quick to point out, however, that Gould is far too loyal to challenge Roy Hattersley for the official title.

● A Climbers Club guide to Llanberis in North Wales warns of a new mountain rescue hazard. Alongside directions on how to call for help and avoid decapitation by helicopter blades, it advises: "Avoid making rash or unconsidered statements to the press."

Dark horse

At the eleventh hour a fourth candidate has entered the race to succeed Sir Roy Strong as director of the Victoria and Albert Museum. Last week the keepers let it be known that they regarded the trustees' shortlist of three candidates — Elizabeth Esteve-Coll, Edmund Capon and Richard Marks — as "pretty feeble". Now the trustees have cancelled this Thursday's meeting at which the keepers were to have examined the trio's five-year plans for the museum. The idea, they say in a confidential memo to the keepers, is to protect the identity of a fourth candidate now added to the list. I can reveal that the mystery contender is Julian Spalding, director of Manchester City Art Galleries, who is as puzzled by the subterfuge as anyone.

BARRY FANTONI



"Nothing serious — I just got caught in a crush of diplomats"

Con your bike

Even a passing familiarity with Vittorio de Sica's postwar classic, *The Bicycle Thieves*, would have warned the maker of Milan off his latest hare-brained scheme. The other week Signor Gian-Paolo Piliuteri distributed 500 shiny yellow modern bikes around the city. The idea was for commuters to collect one, pedal to shop or office, and leave it for someone else to use. Needless to relate, within two days of distribution, only 60 of the fleet remained intact (two turned up on a train to Barcelona) and now there are said to be none left at all. Piliuteri, brother-in-law of outgoing prime minister Bettino Craxi, is determined to give the scheme another spin next month.

Eager Belvoirs

Staff at Belvoir Castle, stately pile of the Duke of Rutland, gazed in delight as 400 Japanese, on a one-hour whistle stop tour, cleaned out the gift shop the other day. The party, whose tour was laid on by the Regent Street store Mitsukoku for its best customers, hoovered up £2,000 worth of knock-knackery, including souvenir plates, spoons and china coasters and horse sets. The fact that most were stamped Made in Japan bothered them not one jot.

PHS

Michael Pinto-Duschinsky contrasts the Republicans' success in moulding American public opinion with the half-hearted efforts of the British right

Wanted — Tory thinkers



Jeane Kirkpatrick: from the American Enterprise Institute to UN ambassadorship

whom gave small or medium-sized payments. Between 1976 and 1982, Republican Party receipts quadrupled to \$191 million. By 1982 national Republican funds were six times larger than those of the Democrats. In Britain, on the other hand, the only party which had made significant use of direct mail solicitations by the time of the 1983 general election was the SDP. Even in 1987, direct mail fund-raising has still been in its infancy. A limited Conservative direct mail appeal before the recent campaign brought in about £750,000, a fraction of the total that could probably be raised by a fuller exploitation of this method.

As important as the expansion of Republican organization was the decision to challenge the Democrats to a "competition of ideas". In the United States, as in Britain, conservative thinking was unfashionable in university and intellectual circles. In the early 1970s the most prominent Washington think tank, the Brookings Institution, though not formally affiliated to any political party, produced high-level publications that were generally sympathetic to the Democrats. During the Nixon presidency, the number of Democratic government officials and experts affiliated to Brookings was so noticeable that the institution became known as the Democratic "government in exile".

A group of Republicans there-



Sir Alan Walters: drawn to Washington after his economics stint at No 10

fore determined to create a body that would rival Brookings in quality, scope and prestige. For this purpose, the American Enterprise Institute, a relatively obscure business lobby established in the 1940s, was expanded and transformed. The development of AEI was based on four principles. First, it would encourage basic research on economics, law, government and foreign policy. The effect would be seen in the medium and long term. Second, the fellows and staff would not be exclusively Republican but would include a spectrum of centre and centre-right views. (Among the works of British political scientists published by AEI are those of David Butler, Ivor Crewe, S.E. Finer, Dennis Kavanagh, Anthony King and Richard Rose, and of myself). Third, sufficient money would be raised to provide working conditions that would attract several dozen top scholars and former senior government officials. Fourth, the results of the research would be disseminated by an active programme of publications, seminars and public policy forums.

The growth of AEI was followed by the development of the Heritage Foundation and, in the foreign policy field, the Georgetown Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS). Since the late 1970s these bodies have had a major impact on the agenda of politics in Washington

and on the broader climate of American opinion. Some of President Reagan's top appointees have been drawn from them. Jeane Kirkpatrick (ambassador to the United Nations from 1981), James Miller (Director of the Office of Management and Budget) and Antonin Scalia (recently appointed to the Supreme Court) all came from the AEI. Equally, the think tanks provide a base for former officials such as Henry Kissinger and Zbigniew Brzezinski, both of whom are at the CSIS.

Subjects investigated by AEI scholars included the budgetary process, health economics, deregulation of natural gas supplies, inner-city education, moral values, legislative politics and elections in some 30 countries.

In Britain, Mrs Thatcher has been influenced by the free-market studies sponsored by the Institute for Economic Affairs and by the Centre for Policy Studies, which she founded in 1974 with Sir Keith Joseph. However they do not begin to compare in size, scope or funding with the Heritage Foundation or AEI.

When Mrs Thatcher's economic adviser, Sir Alan Walters, left government service to join a think tank he went to AEI in Washington. There was no similar institution in London. Mrs Thatcher's success in three general elections demonstrates that it is possible to bypass elite opinion and to appeal directly to ordinary voters. However, it will frequently be difficult for a party to contradict the conventional wisdom of experts. This was shown by the problems facing the Conservatives during the election campaign in explaining their policy on such issues as education.

In the long run, it will be important for the Conservative interest to break the near-monopoly of left and centre-left opinions in research on social and public policy. Equally, it is vital for the academic community and for the Civil Service to open themselves to a variety of trends of thought, centre and right as well as left. Britain already has institutions which fulfil the role of Brookings. What is needed are British counterparts of the American Enterprise Institute.

© Times Newspapers, 1986. The author is senior lecturer in government at Brunel University.

T.E. Utley

In search of immortality

It is generally agreed that whatever effect Mrs Thatcher's third electoral triumph has had on her, it has not been to make her complacent. On the very night of victory, while the champagne was still flowing, she was exhorting us all not to slack.

Moreover, she does not simply have in mind the task of getting on at the double with her libertarian programme for the reform of the British economic system, the British social system and the British character. Much more significantly, she directs our minds to the need to do even better electorally next time.

This astonishing woman, re-elected as prime minister for the third time in succession, does not ask herself how this almost miraculous event came about but why her victory was not even more staggering than it was. The inner cities must be reclaimed, the conversion of the Northern working classes accomplished and Scotland reconquered.

Now does not all this imply quite an exceptional degree of humility? Well, I do not exactly think so. To me it suggests the possibility that the Prime Minister and some of her more enthusiastic colleagues are faintly entertaining the illusion of political immortality. It is an illusion to which all victorious politicians are prone, and some vanquished politicians (though conspicuously not Mr Kinnock) are tempted to the view that there is no life after political death. I recall how, after Attlee's victory in 1945, the general chat among Conservatives was that the Tory party must fundamentally reform its political philosophy and even possibly change its name in order to achieve any sort of posthumous existence in British politics. It was back in six years — on a platform which was essentially the same as that which had brought Churchill to ruin in 1945.

I also recall how in 1959, when the Tories had won for the third time running, bright young men drinking in that part of the Carlton Club which was known as "Cads' Corner" solemnly discussed the proposition that in future the Tory party must embrace the task of maintaining not only the Queen's Government but also Her Majesty's Opposition. Wilson was in by 1964.

Now, of course, I do not know what is going to happen next. There are several possibilities. It is possible that the Labour Party will break up; that, after a while, the activists will make themselves unendurable to the centre and right of the party, that there will be a regrouping as a result of which some relatively efficient and unalarming opposition will

emerge. In that case, most of Mrs Thatcher's achievements will be safe, though her party will probably lose the next election.

It is also possible — and I would say quite likely — that Mr Kinnock will succeed in papering over the cracks, maintaining his left in a state of formal submission while conceding in substance everything that they demand and effectively hiding this concession from the innocent electorate. In that case, Mrs Thatcher's achievements will be in dire peril, and so will the Tory party. God alone can know what will happen to the Alliance, and at present even He would be hard put to it to guess.

Now, my point is this: there is absolutely no way in which the new Britain (based on property, enterprise, thrift and practical provision for the poor) can be made reasonably safe against the temporarily discomfited hordes of collectivism unless there is some fundamental revision of the constitution. Given another four or five years of Tory power, the people may well be much better off and naturally concerned to preserve their prosperity; but their expectations of prosperity will also have risen, and they could well be infinitely bored by a party which goes round keeping up its "momentum" and nagging us all not to slack.

I genuinely believe in almost everything (Ireland is the obvious exception) which Mrs Thatcher is doing, and I am thoroughly delighted that she is still in the saddle; but I have this nagging doubt — how is she going to extirpate the perennial danger of a mad, collectivist government led by a jolly Labour prime minister, weak but efficiently deceitful?

Of course, she could effectively safeguard her achievements by introducing proportional representation, which would ensure that the nation would never be plunged back into servitude and bankruptcy unless, after mature consideration, it had chosen this fate. But this is like recommending someone who has just happily consumed a juicy steak to become a vegetarian. She could strengthen the delaying power of the Lords, even at the cost of reforming its composition. She could give the referendum on contentious issues a permanent place in our constitutional arrangements.

Some of these ideas she is well known to have considered in the past, but she has rejected them. In part, she has done so out of a sincere and commendable regard for tradition. But is not part of the motive the conviction that, given good electioneering techniques, her party will be able to remain in power for ever? I fear so.

however... Philip Howard

Misquote me if you will

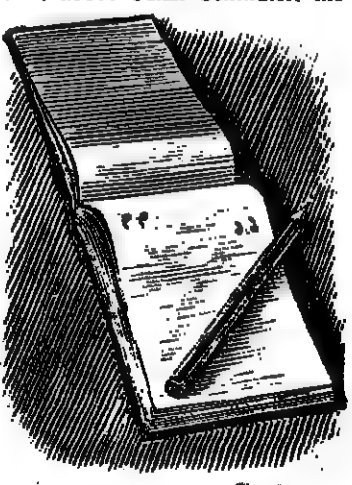
Nobody admits that he has been fairly reported, especially during a general election. On the ghastly phone-in did Norman Tebbit say that if unemployment were not below three million by the election he would not deserve to win the election? Or did he say he would not be in a position to? Is to represent the latter as the former blatant deceit or fair misrepresentation? At a time of frenetic controversy and contest, you pay your partisan money and you make your choice. Reading something that one has said reported can be as upsetting as hearing one's voice on a tape, or seeing one's face on television. It is not at all comfortable to be given the gift to see (or hear, or read) ourselves as others see us.

Comment is free but facts are sacred — we know C.P., we know. But there is no such thing as perfect objectivity in facts and selection of facts. Accumulation of facts does not produce truth, as you can see in dirty and detailed newspaper "exposés". A journalist once called at Robert Frost's house in darkest New England for an interview. "Do you have one of those tapes — those tape recorders?" asked the aged poet suspiciously as he opened the door. "No, sir," replied the hack. Frost's manner immediately became less frosty. "Well, come on in," he cried. "Those people who take down every word never get anything right."

Quotes always have to be tidied up, because the written word is different from the spoken. Spoken English is full of ums and ers and other little fillers, repetitions, false starts, catachresis, and incoherence that would look terrible in print. But good reporters take pains to get their quotes right, and to give a fair representation of what has been said. This may not be the same as the line that the speaker or his party headquarters would have chosen to emphasize.

The reporter is paid to exercise that mystical faculty, news sense. If he is not good at it, he ceases to be a reporter. As a cub reporter, Mark Twain was instructed never to state as a fact anything that he could not personally verify. Following his instructions to the letter, he filed the following report for the social page: "A woman Jones, who is reported to be one of the society leaders of the city, is said to have given what purported to be a party yesterday to a number of alleged ladies. The hostess claims to be the wife of a reputed attorney."

In the literary world the confusion between fact and fantasy has been increased by the recent popularity of fictions, in which real people appear in novels, and are dressed in fictional quotes and events. The trend arrived in the United Kingdom when Thomas Keneally won the Booker Prize in 1982 with his fiction, *Schindler's Ark*, about Oskar Schindler, the



real German industrialist who saved the lives of hundreds of Polish Jews in the concentration camp he set up in the back yard of his factory.

Fictionalized real people have always appeared in "historicals", from Shakespeare and Walter Scott and Harrison Ainsworth to their modern epigones. But the manipulated characters, like Richard III, have been safely dead. The thing that is disconcerting about fictions is to meet people who are still alive or only just dead delivering fictional remarks. It can cause trouble. J.G. Ballard, in his fine novel *Empire of the Sun*, which nearly won the Booker Prize, painted a less than flattering picture of British prisoners-of-war in a real Japanese camp, and excited distressed indignation from those who had been incarcerated there, or whose relatives had been there.

Nowadays any fashionable novelist brings in a few real people to add a touch of reality to his inventions, or introduces some detailed history about the Civil War or the Great Fire as a contrast with the different reality of his imagination. When well done, it can be powerfully effective, and get a deeper truth than direct and inevitably doctored quotes. There are many kinds of truth. Accurate direct quotation is the most trivial, unless you are quoting a genius or a wit.

Bernard Levin: the way we live now

Applaud with the Lord



Every few years, though I think the gaps get longer, there is a stir about applause at a concert, if the concert is given in a church. The latest re-run concerned an organ recital in Bath Abbey by Mr David Liddle; he was warmly applauded, though the Rector, the Very Reverend Geoffrey Lester, doesn't approve of applause in *diesem heiligen Hallen*, and had had a note put in the programme to the effect that members of the audience wishing to indicate their approval of the performance when it was over should stand in silence. "Some people like applause and some don't," said the Rev of their scandalous disobedience, adding: "We don't. Neither did Sir Adrian Boult. That is enough said."

This good cleric seems to have wandered out of the pages of Trollope. It is not at all clear why Sir Adrian Boult, who was a nice old soul, and not too bad a conductor (he knocked me down once, but not with malice aforethought — he was hurrying round a corner on the other side of which I was loitering), should be the final arbiter *elegantiarum* in these matters, and even if applause in church shocked him beyond measure, he would hardly have insisted, as the Rev Lester did, that the audience at this particular performance should do no more than stand in approving silence, because the organist who gave the recital, as it chances, is blind. (If the recital had been given by Beethoven, the Rev would presumably have advised the audience to ring him up and say thank you.)

There really is only one way to characterize the objection to applause of a concert in a church: it is nonsense, *sans phrases*.

Before I say why, I must point out that there are occasions when applause really is not appropriate. I can recall two specific instances, though they were in theatres, not churches. The first was at Rolf Hochhuth's play *The Representative*, at the Aldwych Theatre; there was no note in the programme forbidding or discouraging applause, but since the final tableau of the play showed the doors of the Auschwitz gas chamber sliding shut, the entire audience, without any need for instruction, left in silence. The second specific occasion was the performance of *The Biko Inquest* at the Riverside Studio; the text was taken *verbatim* from the transcript of the hearing, and again the audience instinctively and unanimously responded by leaving without clapping.

Wagner is popularly but erroneously credited with forbidding applause at the end of *Parsifal* on the ground that it was too holy, and for many years — certainly well into my opera-going — this imaginary decree was obeyed not only at Bayreuth, where, if some hardy or ill-informed soul started to clap, red-faced burghers would leap to their feet, the veins in their temples standing out as thick as frankfurters, yelling (with a deci-

bel count close to brain-damage levels) "Ruhe! Ruhe!" (which means "Quiet! Quiet!"), but everywhere else as well, certainly including Covent Garden.

What Wagner had in fact said was that he would prefer the audience to wait until the end of the opera before applauding, but that cow Cosima, and that even worse cow Winifred, saw to it that his instructions were disobeyed for nigh on 60 years.

Now to the nub or crux. First, what is applause for? It is, I take it, the audience's method of indicating that they have had pleasure from the performance, and wish the performers to know it. That seems to me to be a perfect exchange; without the second half of the transaction it would be sadly incomplete.

I am sure that when the Rev Lester was a little boy, he was told, as most of us were, that if the nice lady gave him a piece of cake, he should say thank you. What is more, I am sure he did. Indeed, I have no doubt that if one of his flock were today to hold a door open for him, he would in no circumstances fail to acknowledge the courtesy. And, of course, if he were to go to a concert in the

Pump Room, he would join in the applause with everyone else.

There is, therefore, clearly nothing wrong with applause, provided, presumably, that it is not mingled with unseemly cries, piercing whistles or excessive swooning. The objection is only to applauding in church.

Now some would say that a clergyman who permits a concert in his church but then prohibits applause for it cannot recently have studied the 24th verse of the 23rd chapter of the Gospel according to St Matthew. But there is more substance than that to the case against the ban. It is that to deny audiences their opportunity to express their gratitude for music suggests that those who do the defying must have a pretty run idea of God.

I must, obviously, defer to the Rev where the relative degree of our acquaintance with the Almighty is concerned; I accept that his must be closer than mine. But I doubt if it is so close as to lead to a confidential tip on the subject of applause in church: to be frank, I feel that God has more important things on his mind.

But even if that were not so, I shall be so presumptuous as to

declare my conviction that if God gives any thought to the matter at all, he is overwhelmingly likely to be on my side, not his own man's. I assume that the Rector of Bath Abbey would agree that, among the works of God's hand, music, *du holde Kunst*, ranks high. I assume also that the good cleric takes some such view as Peter Shaffer does in *Amadeus*; that Mozart was a conduit from heaven to earth, through which his music flowed, much of it describable, with no sense of incongruity let alone blasphemy, as divine.

Now if Mozart was made by God to be God's servant, however unwitting, and Mozart's music was God's gift to the world through his servant, then surely the man or woman who re-creates that music by performing it is adding another service to the creator of Mozart, music and performer alike.

I take Mozart because the argument is there at its most powerful, but I suspect that God has pretty eclectic tastes in music as in so much else, and for all I know Max Reger is in heaven at this moment, boring the angels into the screaming heebie-jeebies with incessant performances of his *Variations for Organ on God Save the King*. And although God is presumably as bored as the angels, I suspect he claps at the end, lest he should hurt Max's feelings, as enthusiastically as he can bring himself to.

Reverend Sir, they also serve. You serve your God directly, as a Minister of his word. Others have to go about to find a way. Mr David Liddle, who has no doubt wondered from time to time just why he is blind, has found his in the gift of his music-making. Shall those who listen to his gift be denied their wish to thank composer, performer and creator alike, by signifying their pleasure and gratitude in the usual manner?

Massenet's charming opera, *Le Jongleur de Notre-Dame* (we had it at Wexford a few years ago), has a lesson for all concerned in the applause argument. Jean, the wandering entertainer who has entered a monastic order, is ashamed because he has no artistic talent with which to lay a tribute to the feet of the statue of the Virgin in the monastery chapel, while other monks can sculpt or paint or compose. He wanders up to the altar, and goes through his old routine of love songs, juggling and acrobatics, scandalized, the other monks rush forward to drag him away for this sacrilege, but the statue puts out her arm over him in protection and thanks.

That seems a much better approach. Anyway, the matter is settled on the highest possible authority: Psalm 47 begins "O clap your hands, all ye people: shout unto God with the voice of triumph". A compromise, if the Rector will lift his ban on clapping, I shall recommend restraint when it comes to shouting.

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INTO THE NEXT CENTURY

Historians often like to say of a particular century that it really began or ended some years before or after its calendar beginning or ending. Future historians may date the beginning of 21st century British politics from the Parliament which sits for the first time on Thursday.

They might say that 1987 was the year Britain started to be what many other comparable countries had been for years before that date: a prosperous country whose politics were either based on no great ideological differences between the main parties, or based on one of those parties — in Britain's case, the Conservatives — being far more often in power than not.

Among the world's democracies, there is nothing unusual about one party being dominant for very long periods — the Christian Democrats in West Germany; the Gaulists in France; the Liberal Democrats in Japan; the Social Democrats in Sweden; the Liberals in Canada. In the United States, there is a good case for arguing that, although there are sometimes Democratic presidents and Republican senators, the Democrats are the natural congressional party, and the Republicans now the natural presidential party.

All these parties have in common an identification, in the eyes of enough voters, with prosperity for the majority and social order. Once it became clear that these parties had achieved this happy state, their opponents abandoned or changed their own policies to make them more acceptable to the majority of the electorate.

When the West German Christian Democrats (CDU) identified with the "social market economy" in the late 1940s, the Social Democrats assumed they had only to wait for mass unrest and poverty to sweep them to power. Early Adenauer aroused the same fury as early Mrs Thatcher. By 1959, after yet another election defeat, the Social Democrats (SPD) were meeting at Bad Godesberg to forswear any Marxist influence and embrace the market economy. It still took another 10 years for the SPD to win an election, and they only won after being four years in a grand coalition with the CDU.

There is no evidence that British politics are naturally different from those of similar countries. Yet the British are accustomed to the idea of politics consisting of a pendulum swinging nearly all the time between the two main parties. But in the foreseeable future, will it swing?

Twice before, in this century, the Conservatives have looked as if they might surround themselves with the electoral aura of being the party of better times. Each time the process was

abruptly halted. The first was so long ago, and in a decade so clouded with myth, that it is often forgotten — the second half of the 1930s, after Labour's second great defeat in 1935. The process was halted by war.

The next time was after Macmillan's victory of 1959. That election followed the same period of Tory rule as preceded Mrs Thatcher's victory on June 11 (eight years). The Conservative majority was similar (about 100). What halted the process then was, by today's standards, mild slowing of the economy in the early 1960s. Or rather, it was Macmillan's reaction in reverting to the nostrums of his youth — economic plans and incomes policies — that encouraged voters to think they might as well have Labour.

What can halt the process now? More and more of Mrs Thatcher's opponents are falling back on the belief — or hope? — that she or the Tories will be undone by some world economic catastrophe. That is a compliment to Mrs Thatcher — an admission that the only safe bet for getting rid of her is financial Armageddon. Even if there were a world slump, however, it does not follow that the British would vote Labour or for whichever party constituted the main opposition. They did not in 1931.

How else could her rule be ended? It is possible that half-way through this Parliament she will retire, perhaps in the interests of her husband. (It should be emphasized that he is in good health and shows no wish for his wife to relinquish office.) More likely, the decision she will make half-way through the Parliament is whether to go or stay — with there being an equal chance that it will be the latter.

So, barring world slump, or Dulwich, or some trend at present unforeseen, her opponents (including those within the Tory Party) cling to the hope offered by their own version of her. They wait for some act of hubris which destroys their tormentor once and for all — some super-Westland. But by not punishing her for Westland, or even remembering it, the voters showed they did not believe it to be in character, or to be important in the greater scheme of things. Nor was it. Just to hope for her to do something similar is not much of a programme for her opponents.

They have little hope either of destroying what they call "Thatcherism". Thatcherism will remain the basis of the Conservative Party and of any other party with a hope of winning an election between now and the new century. The arithmetic — of election results, home-ownership, share-ownership, and much else — shows that her opponents cannot now stop Thatcherism. Far better for them that they try to become part of it.

A VOTE OF LITTLE CONFIDENCE

The defeat of Mr Rajiv Gandhi's Congress Party in the state elections in Haryana is a severe blow to the Indian Prime Minister's political fortunes. With his own party beset by scandal and dissension, he needed to retain power in Haryana if he was to use it as a platform from which to rebuild his crumbling image. Instead, Haryana has dealt him the severest knock of all.

That he would lose had always been possible, but the scale of his defeat was quite unexpected. It showed how much the Prime Minister's appeal had declined in the Hindu heartland of the north — an area where he needs to maintain his support if he is to be re-elected Prime Minister next time. More important, perhaps, it continued his recent string of state election defeats and thus raised the possibility that his early victories — in 1984 and 1985 — might simply have reflected a residue of compassion in the wake of his mother's assassination.

Defenders of Mr Gandhi might argue that the importance of the Haryana defeat has been exaggerated. They could point out that the Congress Party has never been especially strong in that state and that the effects of political turmoil in the neighbouring state of Punjab have taken a toll. They might argue further that although Mr Gandhi has suffered an electoral setback, neither his regional power in northern India nor his national power has been damaged.

Before the election, however, the opposition, the Congress Party and the country were all agreed that Haryana would be a critical test of Mr Gandhi's political strength. When the Sikhs' Akali government was dismissed in April, he was widely believed to have sacrificed his most publicized achievement — the restoration of democracy in Punjab — in order to keep Haryana. His failure to do so cannot be dismissed as insignificant. It will make a difference.

In the short term, it will restrict the Prime Minister's room for manoeuvre. After so severe a rebuff from a Hindu electorate it is hard to see how Mr Gandhi can persevere with his dormant Punjab Accord. Yet unless he tries to do so, it is hard to see how the crisis in that

state can be resolved. The Haryana result will also fuel the already outspoken dissent inside the Congress Party. The challenge mounted by Mr V.P. Singh, Mr Gandhi's former Finance Minister, has begun to gain political momentum in the state of Uttar Pradesh. It might now begin to attract mass support.

None of this necessarily means the end of the road for Rajiv Gandhi. His mother, in 1967 and again in 1975, overcame equally dramatic setbacks, largely through determination to continue her preferred course. However, she also showed a disturbing readiness to disregard the principles of democratic leadership — principles her son has repeatedly pledged to uphold. The questions now are whether Mr Gandhi has courage enough for the fight that lies ahead; and whether he can wage it while maintaining India's democratic institutions intact — even if his party and the electorate were to concur in rejecting him.

In the past, Mr Gandhi has shown he has courage and resolve, both personally and politically. But his choice of advisers and his response to advice have not inspired confidence. He is surrounded by personal counsellors who are politically naive and his Congress Party harbours many tired old men so preoccupied with internal "policking" that they have little time for anything else. Mr Gandhi himself appears increasingly remote from the people he was elected to lead.

If this victory in 1984 represented anything, it was the triumph of more open, modern politics. India looked to its new Prime Minister for a programme of economic liberalization, a renewal of political morality and the preservation of democracy in India.

As Rajiv Gandhi has backed away from his commitment to economic reform, so his popularity has declined. As rumours about corruption in high places have grown more insistent, so his apparent reluctance (or inability) to establish and reveal the truth has become less excusable. Only if he revives his original commitments — to economic reform, to institutional integrity and to democracy — will he be able to regain the trust of his wavering supporters and re-establish his credibility at home and abroad.

Threat from mink

From Mr Peter Hobbs
Sir, I live in a mill over the river Leach in the area of the upper Thames, just above their confluence. Over the past few years I have observed the effect which the presence of wild mink (report, June 12) has had on the waterfowl population of this area.

Four years ago moorhen were plentiful, now they are practically extinct; mallard were plentiful in the breeding season — this year I have found a number of nests destroyed and solitary pairs are in evidence.

A pair of swans came up the river four weeks ago with six fairly newly hatched cygnets next sighting there were only three and the last one only two, probably due to the depredations of wild mink of which some six have been trapped on a mile of this river to date. I now fear for the safety of the

dipper which have nested annually over the river under my house.

Would it not be possible for the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds to collaborate over this matter? If the problem of wild mink is not dealt with by agreement between bodies with similar interests much of our riverine bird life could gradually disappear.

Yours faithfully,
PETER HOBBS,
Priory Mill,
Lechlade,
Gloucestershire.
June 16.

Rupert Brooke

From Mr Andrew Walker
Sir, Miss Bridget Foreman's defence of Rupert Brooke (June 13) is welcome and prompts the question of how Brooke might

have developed as a poet had he not died in 1915.

His starchy-eyed view of war is generally contrasted unfavourably with the realistic grimness of such poets as Isaac Rosenberg and Wilfred Owen, but, of course, his experience was different.

Between Brooke's "Now God be thanked Who has matched us with His hour" and Owen's "What passing-bells for those who die as cattle?" lie four years of bitter trench warfare which fundamentally altered the outlook of a whole generation.

If Brooke had lived he would surely have been affected — with benefit to his poetry.

Yours faithfully,
ANDREW WALKER,
9 Chartwell Court,
Russell Square,
Brighton,
Sussex.
June 13.

Sterling in a world of floating rates

From Mr Peter Robeson
Sir, Professor Charles Goodhart is so right in so much of what he has written about entry into the European Monetary System in today's *Times* (June 15) that I hope he will prove wrong in just one respect — his own guess that we will enter. It is indeed disconcerting to observe the diametrically opposing concepts of how UK policy would be operated within the exchange rate mechanism of the EMS.

Sterling is one of only a very few international investment currencies in a floating rate world and to put it into a fixed but adjustable exchange rate arrangement that is in essence nothing other than a deus in a deus would be, as Charles Goodhart puts it, a high-risk policy.

Furthermore, although the Group of Five central banks are now committed to policies of increased official intervention and co-operation, these arrangements relate principally to the US dollar. They would not be assisted — indeed, by reversing the link being linked to the deus in a deus.

Perhaps those who argued so persuasively two years ago for sterling participation should consider what the consequences might indeed have been in the light of the fact that it was then being argued that somewhere between DM3.75 and DM3.85 was an

appropriate rate, being that at which it was then conventionally assumed that British industry could compete effectively with that of West Germany.

Yours faithfully,
PETER ROBESON,
Thatchers,
Happisburgh,
Norwich, Norfolk.
June 15.

From Mr John Sangster
Sir, I do not think that Professor Goodhart deals quite fairly with EMS options by confining himself to the limiting cases of "extreme wet" and "extreme dry".

Leaving aside West Germany as the benchmark, many EEC countries have in practice secured a better inflation performance than the UK by a protracted confirmation of modest restraint and infrequent small exchange rate adjustments.

Even this middle way would not be painless. Moreover, it would require the Government to acknowledge that there is only a mild semantic difference between depreciation, which it tolerates or even encourages from time to time, and devaluation, which seems to terrify it.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN SANGSTER,
Mole End,
High Molewood, Hertford.
June 15.

Future of ILEA

From the Leader of Westminster City Council and others
Sir, The Government is to allow inner London boroughs to opt out of ILEA and provide their own education services. The boroughs of Kensington and Chelsea, Westminster and the City of Westminster are resolved to take advantage of this opportunity.

Despite staggeringly high costs, the standard of education in inner London is not good enough. Through a combination of bizarre priorities, political appointments and interference in schools, teachers have become demoralised. The alarming state of resignations by head teachers underlines the problem. If our councils assume responsibility for education, we would seek the involvement of parents, the devolution of power to schools and an end to political interference in school running.

We can no longer tolerate the departure of families with school-age children from inner London because they are not prepared to accept an ILEA education. ILEA's examination results are amongst the worst in the country and it is particularly sad that it is the less able children who appear to lose out most: 22.4 per cent of ILEA leavers have no graded examina-

tion results at all, compared with a national average of 9.9 per cent and 18.8 per cent for Manchester, 13.9 per cent for Birmingham and 8.7 per cent for Sheffield (1985 figures).

Margaret Hodge and others (June 12) say that the poorer parts of inner London require support from the wealthier for their education service. This need can be taken care of by the Government's grant regime. The abolition of the GLC enabled all London boroughs with satisfactory management to make great savings. The same would apply to ILEA. No-one grudges expenditure on education if the money is well spent. ILEA signally fails that test.

We prophesy that once our three authorities have opted out of ILEA, then the other inner London boroughs will not be far behind, if they can satisfy the Secretary of State of their managerial competence.

Yours faithfully,
SHIRLEY PORTER, Leader,
City of Westminster,
NICHOLAS FREEMAN
(Kensington & Chelsea),
PAUL BERESFORD
(London Borough of
Wandsworth),
Westminster City Council,
Westminster City Hall,
Victoria, SW1.

Aberdeen University

From Professor R. V. Jones
Sir, The misfortunes of Aberdeen University, reported in your columns on June 3 and commented on by Professor G. R. McNicol (June 6) have arisen from an unhappy conjunction of factors, both local and national, in higher education.

The university yielded to the temptation of over-rapid expansion in the heady years following the Robbins report of 1963, and in the process lost quality in staff and students alike. Undergraduate numbers rose from 2,071 in 1961 to 4,573 in 1967. Staff numbers were increased proportionately and to fill the ranks tenure was given to staff who at no other time in university history would have found a place.

All this was amply obvious by 1973, when undergraduate numbers reached 4,833; but, instead of suggesting a restraint on further expansion, the University Grants Committee not only endorsed the university's own proposal to expand to 10,000 by 1981 but asked it to raise this target to 10,500.

On July 31, 1973, the Chairman of the UGC wrote to the Principal of the university: "Do you think you could possibly plan for another 500 arts students?" And

when on August 2 the Principal replied "I would expect my colleagues to be unwilling to go beyond 10,000 students by 1981-82", the Chairman pressed on August 9 for Aberdeen's agreement, concluding his letter: "The Committee will be disappointed if it is negative". The university duly agreed to 10,500.

The small minority who pointed out that such figures were far beyond realism, especially since the UGC had also endorsed the creation of many new universities, have since had the bitter satisfaction of seeing their doubts substantiated by subsequent events.

Faults in the university's administrative structure have led to many of its actions being far from wise; but the UGC, too, has a share of responsibility for what has happened, and we may fairly ask whether its present assessment regarding the university is any more soundly based than that of 14 years ago when it encouraged the university in a headlong expansion. Numbers and norms appear still to be paramount over quality and quality.

Yours faithfully,
R. V. JONES,
8 Queen's Terrace,
Aberdeen, Scotland.
June 18.

Interest payments

From Mr John Roberts
Sir, It was interesting to read the Reverend Brian Dodsworth's comments (June 6). It is true that an almost silent revolution is taking place in the financial services industry which is introducing opportunities for the working man to make his idle money work harder.

Mr Dodsworth's provocative remarks also have an impact in the area of wages practices. Employers have been struggling for many years to move their whole workforce on to cashless pay but encountered strong resistance, especially amongst older workers. Some do not have, nor do they want to have, a bank account to receive their pay. But many of these workers probably

already operate a building society account and earn interest on their uncommitted savings.

Mr Dodsworth's letter shows the value of using an interest-bearing account which will accept direct credit of wages, especially if the account has been designed for managing cash and also provides the user with access to his savings from 9 am on the employee's pay day.

The man in the street's ability to recognise a good deal when he sees it will place even greater pressure on the banks to rethink their strategy.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN ROBERTS,
Leeds Permanent Building Society,
Permanent House,
The Headrow,
Leeds, West Yorkshire.
June 10.

Nautical heritage

From the General Secretary of the Association of First Division Civil Servants

Sir, Dr Margarita Russell (June 12) reminds us that "the first duty" of a museum is the conservation, study, display and strengthening of its collections. To do this any museum requires well-qualified, specialised and highly motivated staff.

What particularly concerns the senior curators at Greenwich, who are in my union, is the dramatic nature of the changes proposed by

the director. They will affect a third of all curatorial posts and will seriously impair the ability of the National Maritime Museum to perform its "first duty", let alone its ambitious future plans.

Archaeology is not the only area hit: navigation, conservation and the study of naval history will also be severely weakened.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN WARD, General Secretary,
Association of First Division Civil Servants,
2 Caxton Street, SW1.
June 16.

Royal Opera passes its screen test

From Mr Norman St John-Stevens
Sir, The nation's attention has been rightly so concentrated on the general election and its result — British elections are a combination of a crusade and a sporting event — that a crucially important revolution in the arts world has not been evaluated at its true significance.

I am referring to the televising by the authorities of the Royal Opera House of the production of *La Bohème* with Mr Plácido Domingo and Miss Ilona Todoky and its transmission outside on a huge screen with sub titles, in the piazza of Covent Garden (report, June 10).

This step has proved a major success. On the first night a crowd of over 2,000 stood in the rain listening to every note and following the entire action. Subsequent performances have been even better attended. The administration of Covent Garden deserves the congratulations of all who are interested in the future of music in this country on their initiative. At a stroke they have destroyed the myth that opera is only for a small minority.

The demand for opera in Britain is immense and what is needed is a new means of satisfying it. Furthermore, Covent Garden has demolished the view that a small number of well-off opera goers are being subsidised for their own private pleasures. In fact you cannot have a centre of excellence without subsidy. The problem is how to enable more people to enjoy its fruits.

The Opera House is now plan-

Changes in the NHS

From the Master of St Catherine's College, Oxford
Sir, The National Health Service has serious shortcomings (leader, June 15) but "structural problems" are not at the heart of them.

The present organisational, managerial, and financial structure has been painfully developed over the last 12 years. What it needs now is stability. That must be a high priority if NHS authorities and staff, at all levels, are to work together more efficiently within it in order to eliminate or diminish the persistent problems of the service, including the over-long waiting lists and overworked doctors you mention.

The real heart of the matter — and not for Britain alone — is the pressure of health resources resulting from what medicine can increasingly offer and from what patients increasingly expect. This is a challenge which often the new Secretary of State amply scope for "fresh thinking". I hope that he knows the old Whitehall saying: "Do not remove a man's appendix when he is moving a grand piano".

Yours faithfully,
PATRICK NAIRNE, Master,
St Catherine's College, Oxford.
June 16.

Time for amends?

From the Rev Michael E. Bennett
Sir, How can my old university, in its churlishness, now refuse to honour its most distinguished daughter ever, Mrs Margaret Thatcher? Will it instead, as in the recent election to its Chancellorship, continue to reserve its honours chiefly for those who espouse lost causes and lose their seats at Westminster?

Yours sincerely,
MICHAEL BENNETT,
Swindon Rectory,
Cheltenham, Gloucestershire.

From Mr Dick Leonard
Sir, Those like myself, who keenly regret the end of Mr Roy Jenkins's parliamentary career may derive some small comfort from the fact that he holds a distinction which no other contemporary politician can match, and for which I very much doubt there is any precedent. He has sat in Parliament for seats in each of the three largest British cities — London, Glasgow and Birmingham.

Yours &c,
DICK LEONARD
22 rue du Gruyer,
1170 Brussels, Belgium.

Left to stew

From Mrs Betty Severn
Sir, Is tea-drinking no longer a Great British Tradition? Very probably, according to that other Great British Tradition, the London club. During the serving of coffee after dinner, I have met with the following refusals:

In Belgrave, "We cannot give you tea". In Piccadilly, "We cannot serve tea, the chef has gone home". And again in Piccadilly, "We only serve tea at teatime".

Have the kitchen staff at these Great British Institutions not heard of the Great American Institution, the tea bag?

Yours etc,
B. J. SEVERN,
11 Methley Street,
Kennington, SE11.

Position of pride

From Mr R. W. Mellor
Sir, I endorse entirely Diane Davies' sentiment "Why should one be ashamed to say one is a secretary?" (Spectrum, June 15). Surely Samuel Pepys was not ashamed to be called Secretary of the Navy. For my part I am very proud to be...

R. W. MELLOR, Secretary,
Institution of Mechanical Engineers,
1 Birdcage Walk,
Westminster, SW1.
June 16.

ning a major new development and has found a brilliant architect to plan it, Mr Jeremy Dixon. This scheme will do much to ameliorate the Opera's financial problems. I hope provision for a screen such as the one we have just seen will become a permanent part of the arrangements.

I remain, your obedient servant,
N. ST JOHN-STEVENS,
The Old Rectory,
Preston Capes,
Daventry, Northamptonshire.
June 17.

From Miss Valerie Colin-Russ
Sir, A world first for the Royal Opera's initiative in relaying a live performance on to a giant screen outside in Covent Garden Piazza? Not in the least!

The Teatro Rossini at Pesaro does similarly each year to the enthusiastic crowds who through the main square during the Rossini Festival. But then Pesaro in August/September has a rather more propitious climate than London this wintry June!

Yours faithfully,
VALERIE COLIN-RUSS,
14 Hill View,
Primrose Hill Road, NW3.
June 10.

ON THIS DAY

JUNE 22 1887

Queen Victoria (1819-1901) succeeded to the throne on the death of her uncle, William IV, on June 20, 1837. She visited Ireland on four occasions — 1849, 1853, 1861 and 1900. The *Times* of January 30-32 graced the Golden Jubilee with its pages enclosed in decorative borders.

LOYALTY IN IRELAND.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The above heading may perhaps seem curious to those — and they are not a few — who look upon the Irish people as a nation of rebels; yet it is an indisputable fact that loyalty exists to a very large extent, not only among that portion of the Irish population which is known as the loyal minority, but also among the lower orders of the Roman Catholics throughout the country. The Irish character is in truth a mass of contradictions, and while they love the mystery which attaches to secret societies and to plotting sedition, the Irish are the most aristocratic people on the face of the earth, yielding to none in their reverence for ancient lineage and for those who occupy high places. They are above all things an impressionable people, and loyalty possesses a fascination in their eyes which rouses all their antipathies.

The Queen has had ample experience of the loyalty of her Irish subjects on the occasion of each of her visits to the sister island. On her first arrival in 1849 in the Cove of Cork, thenceforth known as Queens-town, she received a welcome which for genuine enthusiasm has seldom been surpassed. The people were to be seen pouring in dark streams over the hillsides, and every house, no matter how poor, showed some decoration. It was only a bit of calico on the end of a stick or a branch of evergreen stuck into the thatch. When she appeared on deck she was received with "one wild hurra or illimitable length and loudness," which was taken up from either bank during her passage up the river. On arriving at the city of "rebel" Cork she was received with no less enthusiasm, and was presented by the Corporation with an address breathing the sincerest loyalty and devotion. During her progress through the streets she was greeted with every demonstration of delight...

The collection for the Women's Jubilee Offering has been attended with great success in Ireland; the women of the poorer class of Roman Catholics, which is usually regarded as wholly Nationalist responding with an alacrity and genuine delight which would astonish some persons in this country. One woman with a young family and a husband earning only 11s. a week insisted on giving a shilling, though she was assured that a penny would be amply sufficient. "So I'll have the majority of being sent up to the Queen," exclaimed another woman, on learning that the names of all the contributors would be placed before Her Majesty. "I haven't got a penny, black or white, to-day," said another, "but I must have it on Monday, for she's worthy of it." "I'm glad to tell you, ma'am, I've got another shilling for our gracious Queen," said a woman who had already contributed a like amount herself. "I remember well the day she was crowned," said another "and every one was delighted, and she's a good woman." "I give it with the greatest of pleasure," said one of rather a better class, a coachman's wife, "for she's a good woman, and we all look up to her. And wouldn't she be terribly annoyed if she knew the dreadful times we're subjected to in Ireland?" "Well, there's a penny," said another woman, with a mixture of humour and simplicity, "and I'm sorry to hear she's in such need; but sure that'll help to pay her passage to Ireland..."



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
June 20: The Queen, Sovereign Head of the Order of St John, and the Duke of Edinburgh this morning visited the Great St John Party, to celebrate the Centenary of the St John Ambulance Brigade, in Hyde Park.

Her Majesty and His Royal Highness were received on arrival at Hyde Park by the Chief Commander, St John Ambulance (Major-General P.R. Leuchars), and at the Royal Box by The Duke of Gloucester (Grand Prior of the Order of St John), accompanied by Major-General the Earl Cathcart (Lord Prior), the Lord Coggan (Prelate) and Major-General Edward Fursdon (Director of Ceremonies).

Prayers were said by the Lord Coggan.

Her Majesty, escorted by the Commissioner-in-Chief (Mr John Sunderland) and His Royal Highness, escorted by the Superintendent-in-Chief (the Lady Westbury), toured the Party, visiting various displays and events.

The Chancellor of the Order of St John (the Lord Grey of Naunton), the Bailiff of Egle (the Lord Vesey), and the Secretary-General (Lieutenant-General Sir Peter Hudson) were present.

Lady Susan Hussey, Mr Kenneth Scott and Lieutenant-Commander Timothy Laurence, RN were in attendance.

The Prince Edward, Chairman of the Duke of Edinburgh's Award International Project '87, this afternoon attended a Garden Party at Corpus Christi College, Oxford.

His Royal Highness was received by the President of the College (Mr Keith Thomas).

Wing Commander Adam Wise was in attendance.

The Queen was represented by the Very Reverend Professor Robert Barbour (Dean of the Chapel Royal in Scotland) at the Memorial Service for the Reverend Dr William Rogan (Extra Chaplain to Her Majesty in Scotland) which was held in Paisley Abbey this morning.

June 21: The Princess Royal this afternoon attended a Polo Match at Cirencester Park Polo Club, and presented the Cup to the winning team.

Her Royal Highness was received by the President of the Club (the Earl Bathurst, Deputy Lieutenant for Gloucestershire).

CLARENCE HOUSE
June 21: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, Colonel-in-Chief, Royal Army Medical Corps, was present this morning at the Annual Drumhead Service at Keogh Barracks, Aldershot.

Mrs Patrick Campbell-Preston, Sir Martin Gilliat and Captain Niall Hall were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
June 20: The Duke of Gloucester, Grand Prior, The Order of St John, accompanied by the Duchess of Gloucester, was present this morning at the Great St John Party, to celebrate the Centenary of the St John Ambulance Brigade, in Hyde Park.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Simon Bland and Mrs Howard Page were in attendance.

A memorial service for Sir Noel Murless will be held at St Mary's, Newmarket, at 2.30 today.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr J.M. Bernas and Miss V. Montgomery Campbell. The engagement is announced between Jeffrey, eldest son of Mr and Mrs Daphne L. Bernas, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Veronica, younger daughter of the late Mr Hugh Montgomery Campbell and of the Hon Mrs Montgomery Campbell, of 16 Ashworth Road, London, W9.

Mr S.M. Birchough and Miss J.L. Thompson. The engagement is announced between Simon, youngest son of Mr and Mrs Arthur Birchough, of Seaview, Isle of Wight, and Helen, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs Brian Thorpe, of Worthing, Sussex.

Mr W.E.S. Carey and Miss C. Kirby. The engagement is announced between William Evelyn Samsom, only son of Mrs Julia Green, of London, SW11, and Captain P.K.H. Clitheroe and Miss J.E. Richardson. The engagement is announced between Piers, elder son of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs N.A.H. Clitheroe, of Shiffield, Berkshire, and Julie, only daughter of Mr and Mrs John Richardson, of Bournemouth, Dorset.

Mr T.B. Davies and Miss A. Cass. The engagement is announced between Timothy Bryan, only son of Mrs H.G. Davies and the late Mr Davies, of Eves, Suffolk, and Susan, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Can, of Izmir, Turkey.

Mr J.M. Elven and Miss M.A. DeGeorge. The engagement is announced between Jonathan, younger son of Mr and Mrs J.W. Elven, of

Christening

The infant son of Mr and the Hon Mrs Jonathan Peel was christened Nicholas Richard Yarbrough by the Rev Frank Heywood at All Saints Church, Nash, Buckinghamshire, on Sunday, June 21. The godparents are Mr Robert Jennings, Mr Nigel Moss (for whom Mr Anthony Wyld stood proxy), Mrs Graham Bradshaw and Miss Ann Waterfall.

London Chamber of Commerce

The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs were present at the annual luncheon of the London Chamber of Commerce held at Guildhall, on June 19. The chamber's president, Sir Anthony Joffe, was the host and the guest of honour was Mr R.P. Reid, Chairman of Shell UK Limited.

Clifford Longley examines the Roman Catholic Church's treatment of divorce

The way the Roman Catholic Church treats divorced Roman Catholics has a distinct potential to cause scandal; as does the way divorced Roman Catholics treat the church.

It is a complex and touchy subject, made worse because many Catholics are not sure of the ground rules, and because outsiders are baffled by them.

A recent case in the Archdiocese of Liverpool, reported in *The Times* last Friday, is clearly an example of the first — the possible creation of scandal when the church appears to be acting in an illiberal manner. A Catholic teacher there has complained that he is being put out of his job in a Catholic school because he is divorced and remarried.

Whether the church is in fact acting illiberally is irrelevant; but that is irrelevant to the question of scandal, which depends entirely on public perception.

Scandal happens when people think less well of the church or the Christian religion because of the behaviour of those who represent it in their minds. If they are already of the faithful, scandal makes their faith weaker; if they are not, scandal makes them less likely ever to be so.

Scandal is a possibility when the church acts illiberally, if it does, in the minds of those who think it ought to be liberal. Those who look to the church for uncompromising toughness, and whose own faith to some extent depends on the security that gives them, will be scandalized by liberality.

At the present state of public opinion inside the Catholic community on the issue of divorce, the two probably balance evenly: half the church would be scandalized if they thought the church was being too soft, the other half if they thought it was being too tough.

This complexity applies not just to the case of divorced

Why scandal is in the hands of the individual

teachers in Catholic schools, but the much broader one of divorced Catholics in general. And such statistics as there are suggest that divorce is hardly less common among Catholics than in the community at large.

The church's current discipline on admission to Holy Communion by Catholics whose first marriage has ended in divorce is primarily designed to avoid the more old-fashioned kind of scandal, disturbing the faith of those who want the church to be strict, and hence is theoretically open to modification as opinion changes.

This in fact has happened, both at the official level where public statements of senior churchmen now always talk very sympathetically about the difficulties of the divorced; and more discreetly, where individual priests may apply their own solutions in particular cases, feeling that the mood of their congregations has become more tolerant.

Official Roman Catholic discipline makes no issue about divorce itself, which, being merely the termination of a civil contract, is no bar to Communion.

In theory at least, those who have been divorced would be pointed in the direction of the church's matrimonial tribunals. They have the power to grant annulments based on a judgement that the original marriage was, in the eyes of the church, so defective as a relationship not to qualify as a marriage at all.

The proof demanded is fairly rigorous, however, which creates a second cate-

gory, those unable to prove it to a tribunal's satisfaction.

There is a third category: those who for whatever reason never go near one of the church's matrimonial tribunals.

The real difficulties start not with divorce but with subsequent remarriage.

According to the position taken by the present Pope, to admit Catholics in second marriages to Holy Communion at Mass would be to contradict "objectively" the church's teaching that marriage is indissoluble.

He has been careful not to say that such Catholics must invariably be in a state of sin.

Indeed his public statements have specifically recognised the possibility of the second category mentioned above, namely those who are not able to prove the nullity of their first marriage but have good reason to be "subjectively" certain of it. Priests must exercise "discretion" in such cases, he has said.

Most priests appear to want to be loyal to what they understand him to be saying, namely that congregations must not be allowed to think that the church has set aside its teaching on indissolubility.

Divorced and remarried Catholics who are judged to be acting in good faith, therefore, may well find that while they are reassured that they are not automatically barred from Communion, they must not make a public issue of it.

An extension of these principles is applied in Catholic schools: a divorced and remarried Catholic teacher,

whom everyone takes to be in a "regular" marriage approved by the church and whose credentials are otherwise exemplary, will not be removed from a teaching post in a Catholic school. Though to avoid future scandal he may be quietly switched to another post if his present one is deemed "sensitive."

But it is in this area that an individual is in a position to cause scandal by the way he or she treats the church rather than the other way round.

A remarried teacher who everyone knows is remarried, and who insists on making a public demonstration by regular reception of Holy Communion during Masses in school, for instance, is breaking the ground rules. And there are always those who genuinely feel keeping quiet is hypocrisy.

The principle which lies beneath this gradually emerging *modus vivendi* between remarried Catholics and official teaching is by no means a fundamental article of faith, however, more a judgement of how people's minds work.

It presupposes that too much public acceptance of remarried Catholics, by abandoning all control over whether they are admitted to Holy Communion or whether they teach in Catholic schools, will encourage other Catholics to get divorced who might otherwise not.

There is no evidence for this implicit assumption. The Catholic Church's own strategy for encouraging the stability of marriage relies on premarriage preparation and proper counselling of engaged couples, not on pretending divorce does not happen.

Stigmatising the divorced *pour encourager les autres* is out-dated. But the idea that divorce is contagious is out-dated too.

Divorce is familiar enough now for people to know the personal havoc it can cause; and the more they know of that, the less likely they are to want it for themselves.

OBITUARY

PROF T. G. TAYLOR

Physiology of bones

Professor T. G. Taylor, a nutrition authority whose work on calcium metabolism made a practical contribution to animal husbandry and the treatment of bone disease in human beings, died on June 6, aged 68. Until 1984 he was Rank Professor of Applied Nutrition at Southampton University.

He was one of the early British scientists to use radioactive tracers in biological experiments. He demonstrated that bone was not an inert tissue but that its turnover was rapid and varied with such physiological cycles as egg-laying in birds.

He added significantly to understanding of the functions of oestrogens and parathyroid hormone in the control of bone turnover and the relationships between calcium and Vitamin D metabolism.

Geoffrey Taylor was born on September 10, 1918, and educated at St Albans Grammar School and Downing College, Cambridge, where he read natural sciences.

After war service in the Far and Middle East he joined the

National Agricultural Advisory Service as a nutrition chemist, and then became a lecturer in agricultural chemistry at Reading University. Here he was much concerned with the introduction of newly emerging and more dynamic concepts of animal sciences into the curricula of the Faculty of Agriculture.

After 19 years he left to become head of biochemistry at the Poultry Research Centre in Edinburgh.

At Southampton, where he moved in 1969, teaching of nutrition was introduced under his guidance to both pre-clinical medical students and to science undergraduates.

From 1970 to 1977 he edited the *British Journal of Nutrition*. In addition to his many scientific papers, his writings included *Principles of Nutrition*, *Nutrition and Health* and *Genetics for Breeding*. His less academic talents included an ability to cultivate exotic and rare plants.

He is survived by his wife, Francine, four sons and three daughters.

VERA CASPARY

Vera Caspary, novelist and screenwriter with a gift for sharply depicting American 20th-century life, from the crime-ridden streets of Chicago to the brittle glamour of Hollywood, died in New York on June 13. She was 87.

Her best-known work was *Laura*, a mystery published in 1943. She rewrote it as a film that was to become a classic, and it was adapted as a stage play.

Other films included *Letter to Three Wives*, *Three Wives*, *Three Wives* and *Les Girls* (which in 1958 won her the award for

best-written American musical).

If there was a common theme in her stories it was the destiny of the working girl, often contrasted with the unearned privileges of wealth. She believed frankly in her own contribution to the revolution which she was convinced had transformed American women's lives during what she called in her autobiography, *The Secrets of Grown-Ups*, as "the grand adventure of having been born in this century."

Miss Caspary was married to the film producer Isadore Goldsmith, who died in 1964.

MR PATRICK MACDONALD

Mr Patrick (Paddy) Macdonald, CMG, CVO, who spent his life in the Colonial Service, latterly as Colonial Secretary of Fiji, died on June 15. He was 77.

Patrick Donald Macdonald was born at Bellshill, Lanarkshire, on July 21, 1909, and educated at Marlborough and St John's College, Cambridge. He was appointed to the Colonial Service in 1932 and was promoted to be assistant secretary of the Western Pacific High Commission in 1940.

Two years later he was seconded to Trinidad as assistant colonial secretary;

and, in 1946, transferred to the post of administrative officer on Fiji.

In 1949 he was appointed Chief Secretary of the Leeward Islands and retained the post until 1957 when he became Colonial Secretary and Acting Governor of Fiji. His final job on the island was as chairman of the public and police service commissions which he held until 1971.

Macdonald's knowledge of the region was extensive and on occasion during the 1970s he took charge of the Western Pacific archives.

His marriage, in 1937, to Delia Edith Travers, was later dissolved. He is survived by their two daughters.

THE COUNTESS OF POWIS

Ella Mary Countess of Powis, widow of the fifth Earl of Powis, died on June 19, at her home, Garden House, Powis Castle, Welshpool, aged 97. She and her late husband were closely involved in the transfer of Powis Castle and its gardens to the National Trust, and were responsible for arranging to open the castle to the public.

Lady Powis had spent much of her life abroad while the late

Earl was serving in the army. When she moved to Powis Castle she made the deer her personal responsibility, feeding them every day in the winter.

She remained active to the end, playing croquet, and she was driving her car on the castle estate on the day before she died.

She leaves her son and daughter, three grandchildren and two great grandchildren.

MR PETER HEERING

Mr Peter Heering, former head of the Danish liquor company bearing the family name, died on June 15. He was 79.

Great-grandson of the founder of the firm (manufacturers of "Cherry Heering"), he took an active role in its management from 1929 to 1973, and was responsible for moving its operations from Copenhagen to the cherry orchards in the south of Sjælland.

He bought a farm at Dalby in the late 1940s and supervised the building of the "orchard distillery" there, taking great care to ensure that the architecture blended with the surrounding countryside.

MR E. G. H. KEMPSON

Dr Charles Warren writes: Edwin Kempson (obituary, June 6) came to Everest with us in 1935 and 1936; but it was in 1935 that I spent much time with him.

The main purposes of Shipton's expedition were exploration and survey in the environs of Everest, and Edwin and I became involved in Michael Spender's subsidiary survey on minor peaks around Everest.

Perhaps, for the record, it should be pointed out that, with Edwin, we did, in the course of Shipton's explorations that year, make first ascents of two 23,000-foot mountains, namely Karta Phu and Karta Changri.

Nature notes

Partridges out and about

Young partridges are out in the fields. They leave the nest on the day they hatch, and run for the long grass when they are in danger.

After 10 days they are already beginning to flutter, and a week later they can fly.

Young chaffinches stay in the nest for a fortnight. They have red mouths with white, rubbery flanges on either side, and they lift them like small funnels when the parents bring food.

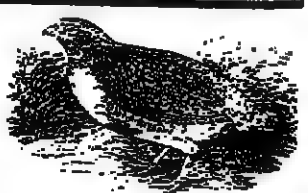
Flower-buds are appearing on the lime trees. On sycamores, the winged seeds have already formed, but tail green leaves continue to develop at the tips of the twigs.

There are bunches of small fruit on the horse-chestnuts.

Anniversaries

BIRTHS: George Vancouver, explorer, King's Lynn, Norfolk, 1757; Giuseppe Mazzini, Italian patriot, Genoa, 1805; Sir Julian Huxley, biologist, London, 1887.

DEATHS: Benjamin R.



By riversides, yellow iris is in full flower and white meadow-sweet is opening.

On woodlands there are tall stands of pink foxglove. Deeper beneath the trees, there are starry white clusters of fennel.

Hammer butterflies are coming out. Small copper butterflies, with their gleaming orange wings, patrol their heathland territories. Their caterpillars feed on dock and sorrel.

The first meadow browns have emerged, but they are late this year because of the wet June. Speckled wood butterflies favour the dappled sunlight of the woodland paths.

DJM



Word play: Richard Evans (left), aged 15, Redbridge, north-east London, was the youngest competitor in yesterday's Scramble championship finals in central London. Mrs Ruby Birt, from Blackheath, south-east London, refereed his match with Doug Legg, of Ledbury, Hereford. The winner was Nigel Ingham, a Nottingham teacher (Photograph: Ros Drinkwater).

Marriages

Mr P.J. Corrie and Miss L.L. Money-Coutts. The marriage took place on Saturday, June 20, 1987, at All Saints, Rotherfield Peppard, of Mr Jamie Corrie, elder son of Mr and Mrs Peter Corrie, to Miss Laura Money-Coutts, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs David Money-Coutts. The Rev Basil Butler-Smith officiated.

The bride was attended by Miss Lindsay Fairclough, Sharnock, and Charlotte Weber and Alexander. Plained, Mr Guy Corrie was best man.

Mr M. Helke and Miss J. Barker-Harland. The marriage took place on Saturday, June 20, at the Church of St Peter's, Church, West Lydford, of Mr Michael Helke, son of Mr A. Helke, of Mainz, and the late Mrs M.T. Helke, to Miss Jill Barker-Harland, daughter of Mr and Mrs G. Barker-Harland, of Loutham Manor, Glastonbury. The Rev T. Charles officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Caroline Noel and Thomas Barker-Harland. Mr Basim Musallam was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon is being spent at sea. The couple will live in New York.

Mr C.A. Jones and Mrs F.D. Durie. The marriage took place in Richmond, Surrey, on Friday, June 19, between Mr Charles Jones and Mrs Fiona Durie.

A reception was held on Saturday, June 20, at the Old Palace Yard, Richmond, the home of Mrs John Franklin, mother of the bride.

Flight Lieutenant B. Murdoch and Dr N.K. Smith. The marriage took place on June 20, at the Parsonage Church, of Flight Lieutenant Brian Murdoch, son of Mrs Elizabeth Murdoch, of Belfast, and Dr Nicola Smith, daughter of Dr Ivor and Dr Margaret Smith, of London.

The bride was attended by Dr Jennifer Auster, Mr Peter Happe was best man.

A reception was held at the Officers Mess, Royal Air Force Kinloss, Mr A.C.D. Petri and Miss H.E. Stockley. The marriage took place on June 20, 1987, at the Church of St John the Baptist, Hinton Charterhouse,

Bath. The Rev Roger Turner officiated, assisted by Dom Philip Jebb, OSB.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Miss Clare Stockley, Miss Angela Cave, Camille Stockley, Oliver and Jessica Russell and Alexander Hoare. Mr Edward Markes was best man.

Mr M.W. Robinson and Miss J. Collins. The marriage took place on Saturday, June 20, at the Church of St Nicholas, Shepperton, of Mr Mark William Robinson, son of Mr and Mrs Derek Robinson, to Miss Jacqueline Collins, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs Denis Collins.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Miss Lesley Robinson, Miss Dawn Collins, Miss Fiona Collins and Mrs Caye Smith. Mr Philip Harris was best man.

A reception was held at Kempton Manor, and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Mr E. West and Miss E. Hynd. The marriage of Mr Robert John West to Miss Elizabeth Hynd took place in Hagley, Worcestershire, on June 13.

Mr C.A. Whitehead and Miss K.A. Lucas. The marriage took place on June 20, 1987, at Christchurch, Erit, Kent, between Mr George Anthony Whitehead, youngest son of Mr and Mrs Philip Whitehead, of Shooters Hill, London, SE18, and Miss Karen Ann Lucas, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Frederick Lucas, of Christchurch Avenue, Erit, Kent.

The bride was attended by Miss Lindsey Bell, Rebecca Marshall and Simon Whitehead. Mr Alex Krickic was best man.

Dinner
Institute of Civil Defence. Viscount Mersey was the guest of honour at the annual dinner of the Institute of Civil Defence held on Saturday at the Civil Defence College, Eastwood, York. Mr Eric Alley, president, was in the chair. Others present included the Civil Defence Director of Israel and Mrs Markovitch, the Director of the International Red Cross in Geneva, the Vice-Chief of the college and Mrs Shallow and the Head of Civil Defence in the Republic of Ireland.

Sale room

Wright's chairs set a record

A dining room table and eight chairs designed by Frank Lloyd Wright, the pioneering American architect, in around 1903 were sold for \$594,000 (estimate \$200,000-300,000) or \$368,944 at Christie's in New York on Saturday.

While twentieth century furniture falls short of the eighteenth century's creations in terms of rich materials and intricate craftsmanship, it no longer falls far short in price. This sets a new auction record for twentieth century furniture.

The chunky oak table and chairs were made for the home that Wright built for Mr and Mrs George Barton at Buffalo, New York.

The price reflects the interest generated by links between avant-garde architecture and furniture design, and the deep respect in which Frank Lloyd Wright is held.

The sale of American architectural designs and commissions also set a new auction price record for a single piece of Frank Lloyd Wright furniture at \$264,000 (estimate \$60,000-80,000) or \$213,975 for a slim nine-draw chest, almost 6ft high, made for the Francis W. Little house at Peoria, Illinois, in 1902.

The nine drawers are stacked vertically in a case echoing the moulding of the house, a design of functional simplicity.

It was bought by Thomas Monaghan who owns the Detroit Tigers football team and is chairman of the Domino's Pizza chain. He has his head office in Frank Lloyd Wright Avenue, Ann Arbor, Michigan, and this has inspired him to supply it with eponymous furnishings. The sale totalled \$249,821 with only 2 per cent unpaid.

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THE ARTS

Stirring sight

Glam Francophiles watching New Zealand's Captain Kirk kiss the first Rugby World Cup on World Cup Rugby (BBC1, Saturday, very early) may have consoled themselves with the thought that France's enterprise had carried them where no European team had boldly gone before. After the previous weekend's electrifying semi-final against Australia, this match was not so much a sporting event as a public execution.

As a television event, however, the tournament has

TELEVISION

worked splendidly, both in terms of spectacle — most matches put the dour clogging of the home championship to shame — and also technically, with none of the idiosyncrasies of last summer's football World Cup coverage from Mexico. Bill McLaren's homely appothegms sounded as if they were no more distant than one's attic.

The anonymous presenter of *Don't Miss War* (Channel 4, Saturday, very late) is a bit too close for comfort — a blaring, hyperkinetic woman who at some time in her life has surely worked as a greeter in a restaurant patronized by thespians. In New York she would be regarded as averagely fizzy; in London she shows many signs of misunderstanding the native temperament.

This weekend's theme was "obsessions" — intrepid tropical exploration, chronic binge addiction, "alternative" world records — but Miss Wax was the only genuine obsessive on view, an intrepid American exploring British eccentricity.

Yesterday's *Theatre Night* (BBC2) convened an eccentrically chosen cast to give Harold Pinter's *The Birthday Party* its first television outing since 1960. Joan Plowright and Robert Lang are very fine actors, but one would not naturally think of them as Meg and Petey, the obtuse owners of the boarding-house that becomes a battleground for oblique tensions.

It was not until Mr Pinter himself arrived with the late Colin Blakely that the luminous dialogue took off. The former's impersonation of an offensive weapon dipped in lard was a marvel ill-served by some leaden-footed camerawork.

Martin Cropper

The Opera Theatre of Saint Louis continues its happy way as a transatlantic reflection of Glyndebourne: alike in the care devoted to a choice summer repertoire, in the festive atmosphere and in the intimacy of the performances (the Loretto-Hilton Center is considerably bigger than Glyndebourne's theatre, but the thrust stage puts everyone in close touch with the action); yet unlike in that opera house always sung in English.

This element of their policy is coming under attack in the age of the surtitle, but I hope they can survive the assault.

However, the translation needs to be carefully made. Some of the awkwardness of this year's *Carmen* came from the "Britishness" of the Moody translation. And Stephen Wadsworth's "English version" of *Alcina* for his own production contained some inelegant phrases and clumsy repetitions. But in most other



Bernard Pivot: someone with whom the public can identify

'This worship of French culture is one of the great English weaknesses'

The history of book programmes on British television resembles an indecisive novelist's waste-paper basket. An approach is tried, abandoned and flung aside to be followed by another, then another...

For example, who now remembers Russell Harty's ill-fated *It's All About Books* on BBC2? Or what about Robert Robinson's *The Book Programme*, the main interest of which was the ever-changing stream of female co-presenters? Perhaps *Take It or Leave It*, the literary quiz of the Sixties, produced by Julian Jebb, evokes warm memories. But really only Melvyn Bragg's *Read All About It*, which ran from 1975 to 1978, can be said to have found the right formula. It sold books and it was watched by three to four million people — nothing before or since can claim as much.

There are two theories about why British television has never come up with anything to match *Apostrophe*: one blames the television companies; the other blames the British people. Melvyn Bragg subscribes to the first. "Television companies need to commit themselves to longer series and putting out the programmes at the same

time each week. Book programmes always tend to get shifted about", he says.

Even the successful *Read All About It* suffered from time-shifts — and the differences in ratings could be enormous. That format, unquestionably the most successful yet devised, involved three critics choosing a book to review which both the others would read. Two authors appeared, their books were discussed and there was a quiz. So five books were covered and they were all paperbacks.

To some extent this discussion-led format was inherited by *Book Four* — produced by Bragg at London Weekend Television for Channel 4. But the tension was gone. It suffered badly from having an able rather than starchy presenter in Hermione Lee as well as from short runs and inconsistent scheduling. The BBC have returned to the discussion-led fray with *Cover to Cover*, which comes in the daytime schedules and is currently due to return in the autumn — all of which makes it so easily missed by the opinion-formers in the book trade that nobody really seems to have much of a view.

Bookmark — presented by Ian

Hamilton and edited by Nigel Williams — is the BBC's attempt to move away from the lit crit format of the discussion shows. Its subjects are dealt with in short, elaborately-made films, anchored by Hamilton and possessed of much of the expressive freedom of the films on the *South Bank Show*. Again, scheduling is a problem. It is broadcast once a month through the winter, but, on a good day, it can draw a respectable 1.3 million.

Williams himself veers more towards the theory that it is the British public which ruins the chances of television book shows — though he does not necessarily think this is a bad thing. "Well, the British just don't buy as many books as the French", he says. "But, in any case, I think this overall worship of French culture is one of the great English weaknesses. We should be producing something that we do best — intellectually demanding but with plenty of Anglo-Saxon concrete thinking."

Yet stylistically there is no question that the French have an easier task. The idea of the highbrow book is central to middle-class life in France. In England we are squeamish about being too obviously

Literary institution

The television book programme is an established success in France, but in Britain not so: Euan Cameron meets Bernard Pivot, producer of *Apostrophe*, and Bryan Appleyard investigates why we cannot seem to emulate him

being one of France's best-known novelists, agrees to appear on *Apostrophe* because Pivot manages to engage the viewers' sympathy and respect for his guests in a quite unaccustomed way. And writers have good reason to be grateful, for certain authors' sales have made astonishing leaps.

Pivot remains cautious. "It is not true that any author appearing on *Apostrophe* will see his books sell immediately. The author does not impress the viewers and their curiosity is not provoked. But there's hardly any increase. But in the majority of cases they receive a sanction, and it's a sanction that can mean sales of several thousand copies which would otherwise be achieved with difficulty."

Take William Boyd, who speaks French and who appeared on *Apostrophe* when *An Ice Cream War* was pub-

lished in translation: Pivot admired the novel greatly but felt that neither his own enthusiasm nor Boyd's presence was sufficient to impress the quality of the novel on viewers. On an impulse Pivot announced that anyone who purchased the novel and was dissatisfied should return the copy to him and he, personally, would reimburse them.

Only 10 such letters were received in the months that followed, but Raymond, the author's French publisher, who might normally expect to move 2,000-3,000 of a foreign novel, sold a reputed 80,000 copies — at least three times Boyd's British hardback sales.

Is he not fair game for the lures and wiles of every publisher in town? Pivot is adamant: "The choice of books is entirely my own. If I left it to a

reading committee they would want to impose their favourites on me. Instead of thinking of being a good diplomat... That's how bad programmes are made."

He has very few detractors, notable among them Régis Debray, who accused him of dictating the taste of the French reading public, a criticism he vehemently denies.

"Pivot sells", a publisher told me, "at least in 80 per cent of cases. If there's any hope for culture in this country, it lies with him and anyone else who attempts a show of this kind." One author even tried to insist that his contract with his publisher should specify an appearance on *Apostrophe*, and some publishers have gone so far as to rehearse their authors — with unfortunate results.

On the future Pivot is noncommittal. With French television going through a disruptive phase nothing can be certain, but equally nobody is going to interfere with *Apostrophe* or risk losing one of the best-liked faces in the land. Stendhal considered that the greatest fear of the French was that they should be made to look foolish; with Pivot they feel secure. — E.C.

Primal puzzle

The trouble with sex is that it ignites all the powder-kegs of our existence. Do we have a primary urge to reproduce? If we do, then sex is its engine. No doubt at all we have emotions: sex fuels them, or they fuel it, or both. Sex evokes the best and the worst in us — the tenderness, the selfishness, the responsibility. Or all the seven deadly sins and then some: you could add cowardice and hypocrisy. No wonder the whole thing perplexes us and our perplexity

RADIO

has been well expressed in Radio 4's 20th Century Sex (Tuesdays) which I found on my return from holiday just entering what might suitably be called its pleasurable climax.

I have heard four of the six parts of Peter Everett's splendid series — which I take to be a fair sampling — and each has turned up so many memorable moments there is no hope of quoting even a representative selection. At random, however, I shall retain a particular liking for the story of the woman who purveyed bondage and kept popping out into the bedroom to minister to her client — reportedly a senior Army man — while giving her proper attention to the more important business of afternoon tea and chat with a friend in the living-room.

This and much, much more, was the product of what must have been some most persuasive and tenacious interviewing by Helen Booden. In total its effect was to defy you to draw any conclusions, except perhaps that, when it comes to sex, whatever certainties we as individuals may cherish — and we all have our favourites — the scene as a whole is one of widespread confusion.

As 20th Century Sex ended, so there began a series on the figure held to bear a large responsibility for many of our current hang-ups: Queen Victoria, Richard Mullen's and James Munson's seven programmes, Victoria (Radio 4, Wednesdays, repeating Saturdays), start off with a peculiar and accidental poignancy since they were initiated by the late Alan Haydock and left uncompleted by him at his untimely death in April. Gillian Hush has finished them off in Manchester and has respected that clean, uncluttered style so typical of any Haydock programme in which words and voices are left to speak for themselves. Part one took us from infancy to girlhood and left us with the interesting question, doubtless to be answered as we go, of how a girl of such lively intelligence and open mind has become in our times an emblem of mental rigidity and fixed moral stance.

But Kepler by Robert Forster (Radio 3, Friday) may have served to remind us that the closed, repressive mind was no Victorian monopoly. It has been around throughout recorded history. The play was in the form of a series of death-bed flashbacks with the great astronomer's rough sardonic soldier of a father, long since dead, set upon devaluing his son's achievement. But Kepler maintained the dream of harmony that had led him to the truth of things against the old man's narrow vision of "the real world, the only world" of the apparent. Yet in other respects the son was a child of his time and one interest of this imaginative, reflective play was to see how a man who has apprehended a shattering astronomical reality remained hobbled by the pervading ethos of his age.

Stephen Pettitt

David Wade

OPERA

Alcina/Carmen

St Louis

respects this Saint Louis debut for Handel as an opera composer was a delight.

The cast was dominated by Juliana Gondek's mobile, musical and radiant Alcina and by Alice Baker's outstanding Ruggiero. Although her voice is utterly female in its richness and address, Miss Baker can strike the note of luxurious eroticism in Handel's male soprano writing: she is a mezzo of serious feeling and musicality.

Lucille Beer was a solid and plangent-voiced Bradamante. But perhaps Sylvia McNair's Morgana was a little too much of a contrast: too flighty, too roccoco. There was reliable support from the tenor Peter

Kazaras and bass John Kuehner, and the orchestra was decisively controlled, if sometimes driven rather fast, by John Nelson.

The *Carmen* conductor was Richard Buckley, who was not having a happy time at the performance I heard. However, the more substantial problems had to do with Colin Graham's staging, and perhaps stemmed from his wish to make something of Don José's upbringing as a seminarian. Moreover, Peter Puzos was in no vocal condition to flesh out the image of an exiled cloister creature.

Nor was there much of the carnal in Emily Golden's *Carmen*. This was very nearly a repeat of her Scottish Opera performance, sung with a welcome directness, but without allure, and tending to flounce and pout.

Paul Griffiths

ROCK

David Bowie

Wembley Stadium

Never one to shy away from a little gratuitous symbolism, David Bowie's first formal outing since the *Serious Moonlight* tour of 1983 is christened the *Glass Spider* tour.

Before things got going, however, the giant facsimile of a spider that towered above the stage looked like nothing so much as a half-erected barrage balloon held up by scaffolding. After some wobbling of the mandibles the creature disgorged first a troupe of dancers and then a red-suited Bowie who sat cross-legged in a harness, narrating the introductory story of *Glass Spider* from *Never Let Me Down*.

Never Let Me Down seems to have been written with the scale of a stadium tour in mind and, after the initial entrance and Carlos Alomar's neo-Yan Halen guitar introduction, the band slid into relaxed versions of "Day in Day out" and "Bang Bang" that reverberated comfortably in the blustery night air.

Bowie is undoubtedly one of Britain's major vocal stylists, but in recent years he has fallen prey to the Eric Clapton syndrome of tending to sound increasingly like the legion of acts who have copied him. This was particularly noticeable on a reading of "China Girl" and on a revamped "All

the Madmen" (from *The Man Who Sold the World*) that sounded like any bar-band's disco cover version.

But Bowie also has the resources and experience to keep a few tricks up his sleeve when it comes to staging extravaganzas. The pace moved up a gear for "Fashion", where he got a mauling from the dancers in a neatly choreographed sequence redolent of *Gays and Dolls*.

He came floating in on a suspended platform at the beginning of "87 and Cry", during which the dancers bundled him up in lengths of rope, releasing him only when the next song, "Heroes", was



Bowie: tricks up his sleeve under way. And, for a moment, he even looked like Ziggy from Mars again.

As darkness fell, and the spider lit up in a variety of unlikely hues, the band, with Bowie now in a gold jacket, accelerated smoothly to an ineluctable climax of "Let's Dance", "Fame", "Blue Jean" and "Modern Love".

David Sinclair

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Detail from 'News from the Front' by Alexander M. Rossi.

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MONDAY PAGE

They also serve who drive



Wimbledon fortnight begins today, which means the start of a logistical marathon for Pat Edwards (left), and the team of drivers charged with making sure that the star players get to the courts on time. Mary Watson reports

At 8am today a series of famous people will be picked up outside a number of plush hotels by a string of anonymous women, some of whom will probably lose their hearts, if only temporarily, to at least one of the men over the next fortnight.

All of which is perfectly legitimate and above board, being one of the less well-known rituals associated with the Wimbledon tennis tournament. As with other types of ritual, prayers have been offered up in advance: that no car shall have a puncture, that W1 and SW19; that no-one shall inherit a trait of the mercurial Ili Nastase, who tended to oversleep; and that delays caused by motorists scraping alongside to gawp at the stars shall be at a minimum.

Patricia Edwards, who has organized the drivers for 15 years, is in charge of avoiding such dramas; she also hopes the famous player who left his rackets back at the hotel last year will remember them this, thus avoiding a hair-raising trip back through the traffic.

"I said I couldn't see why the player couldn't use someone else's rackets, but everyone was appalled at the idea," she says.

Edwards will be at the nerve centre of the operation every day at

7.30am, with no hope of leaving again before midnight. Headquarters is a wooden-walled marquee near the centre court, lined with ruffled white fabric and swags of emerald green, with emerald chairs and carpet — a far cry from humble beginnings in 1972, using a caravan and a cubbyhole.

She will send her 116 drivers, all but 20 of them women, back and forth like worker bees to the official tournament hotels, practice courts and other places all over London. Including a high proportion of the 600 players, they will chauffeur 1,000 people a day over the next fortnight.

Wearing white jackets, white skirts or trousers and white t-shirts, they will work either of two eight-hour shifts up till midnight, will earn a minimum of £250 and have the fun of driving top stars — and even seeing some of the tennis.

Edwards takes it all calmly. With her ash-blond hair, huge grey eyes and stylish clothes she could be mistaken for a glamorous tennis wife or celebrity. Crowds often push forward when they spot her in an official car and then exclaim: "Oh, it's no one."

Her china doll appearance belies a toughness which commands respect among the young drivers.



Drive my star: three of the team ready for action, (from left) Gina Rivett, Emma Robson and Alison Dixon

"We'll be instantly dismissed if we let her down badly," one told me, and Edwards has indeed had to sack several drivers over the years. "One kept trying to finish early and another reversed into a car which demolished a wall and then went forward into another car."

"Their cargo is very precious and their job a responsible one. It's a PR job, too — they must sense when to chat and when to shut up, especially if a player has just lost a match."

"Yes," interjected one girl, "when one player lost he sobbed that his life was ruined and that he

wanted his mother. I gently tried to reassure him."

This year the drivers include students, housewives, models, air hostesses and secretaries. Alison Dixon, who was secretary to Princess Michael for two years, is doing her first Wimbledon. Several good drivers are secretaries but often Edwards finds that those who are used to a sedentary 9-5 job are not as good as those used to odd hours.

The men include a sculptor, a doctor, a dentist on annual leave and an Australian salesman who was a chauffeur at last year's tournament; he enjoyed it so much

that he has flown back specially.

"We're not after dolly birds," Edwards says, "but they have to look pleasant. Over 40, we look at them very closely indeed. Some are in their early fifties, but you'd never know."

"Applicants have a half hour interview and a three-quarters of an hour driving test, conducted by a school of motoring," says Edwards. "Many more failed the test this year on one day all 14 applicants failed."

Emergencies usually involve either the players or the cars rather than the drivers, but one year a girl

was mugged as she was about to reverse. Two workers on a building site rescued her.

Players are said to be quiet before a match and subdued after it, if they lose. But the winners seldom brag. Drivers all say they are hoping they won't get a certain woman player who invariably says she is going to be sick. Top seeds Navratilova and Becker are unlikely to be passengers; the former, to the surprise of spectators, usually cycles in while Becker comes in his own car.

Everyone is hoping to drive Chris Evert or members of her family because they are always friendly, pleasant and giggly. "We are sorry McEnroe is not coming," says Edwards. "He has not been abusive to us, though many are. Just before going on court he would eat a colossal meal of steak, hamburgers and chips."

Connors and Nastase used to enjoy egging on the teenyboppers but Connors has quietened down a lot.

The girls are allowed to accept dates with players. "They all look alike with their suntans, highlighted hair and expensive casual clothes," said one. "But most of us have boyfriends and anyway the players are usually too exhausted. They get in the car and say, 'Where can I eat?'"

Edwards is less than happy that this year, for the first time, the slogan "Game for Anything" appears on the cars. It does not, she feels, convey the right impression.

"Wimbledon," she says candidly, "is something I dread, but it is enormously satisfying to see things running smoothly after five months of planning. And," adds the woman who for the next couple of weeks will be running the biggest pick-up operation in town, "it's where I met my husband..."

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TALKBACK Lucky for some?

From Sara Wood, South Hill Park Gdns, London NW3

How fortunate are the mothers in "Earning for Learning" (June 17) that they can choose to go to work to provide private education for their children, rather than food to keep them alive and a shelter over their heads.

How blessed the school in Brixton is in having a teacher "committed to the state system" who says her own above-average children "are better suited to private education." Clearly she is saying that comprehensive education fails the above-average child.

However, when neighbours request a modest hour's private tuition after school for their own children she refuses because "it impinges on the children too much." Having stated that bright children are insufficiently stretched in the state system, she then says they should not be stretched at all, even for an hour a week, at a price less well-heeled families can afford.

As a mother of four above-average, state-educated children, and as a state teacher, I regard such humping as the root cause of destroying the opportunity for a decent education for all children, irrespective of their parents' joint income.

Design on the rails

is design chief at the British Railways Authority. Jane Priestman found herself haunted by endless lost luggage stories if she owned up to her job at parties. Now that she has moved to British Rail, here she is director of Architecture, Design and Environment, she gets everyone's complaints about everything.

"Complaining about British Rail is a national sport — it's the weather," says Priestman, 56, whose appointment a November made her BR's first female director, as well as making a recognition that standing might be a good thing.

Standing in the middle of London's Paddington Station, a scale of the problem she becomes clear. Burger's croissant bars jostle for attention with a double-glazed stand and a bemused-looking statue of Isambard Kingdom Brunel. A man with a machine performs a rhapsodic task on the muddy floor. And towering above it all is a network of ythene and scaffolding for roof, which is undergoing urgent £5 million refit.

With an airy sweep of her hand, Jane Priestman restores original arches, replaces muddy beige with white azzo — "that way you can see it's clean" — and constructs a two-storey glass piling mall.

There's a tradition of using things old that's hanging around, and that's really what trying to crack. In an organization the size of British Rail we have tremendous chasing power. We ought to be able to use that to persuade people to make things to our standards, and live the rest away."

Eventually, she hopes to be able to produce a standard

BR is getting there by design, says the woman in charge of the rail system's overall look

catalogue of everything from ticket kiosks to litter bins, to give a coherent look to stations up and down the country. Better co-ordinated regional liveries colours are also a priority.

"Obviously, everybody wants the trains to run on time — but it's equally important to do the other," she says. "If the trains ran 100 per cent on time, and people had to walk

'Complaining about British Rail is a national sport — it's like the weather'

through evil looking stations, we'd still get complaints."

As the final arbiter of all things aesthetic, Jane Priestman's brief extends from whole stations to the choice of trees lining the 10,395-mile railway network. And she is the first to recognize the enormity of the task.

"We're starting with the 'cathedral' stations, like Paddington, Waterloo and Glasgow, because I think it's important to get the symbols of quality right," she says.

"But there's a lot that needs to be done very quickly."

On the environmental front, the emphasis is on the "before" and "after" of stations, screening unsightly areas if nothing else. Sculptures such as the iron horses galloping by the trackside in the Black Country have been encouraged by joint funding schemes, by which BR will provide half the cost of art works in selected areas. The latest such plan is for a 100-foot-tall brick man outside Leeds City station.

Priestman feels strongly that local initiatives should be encouraged, particularly in conservation, leaving BR to get on with the business of running trains. "A lot of redundant viaducts are being kept up just for a man and a dog to take a walk. Perhaps that shouldn't be our responsibility any more."

As one of the few top-ranking corporate design managers in Britain, Priestman is much in demand to sit on committees. Most recently, she chaired the environmental section of the BBC Design Awards, and had to suffer hearing Heathrow's Terminal Four — for which she was largely responsible — lambasted by Richard Rogers as the "tin shed of all tin sheds".

In her new job she will no doubt get as many brickbats as bouquets. But to those who complain that the 150-year-old railway system needs more than the odd facelift, she stresses that design — in its widest sense — is fundamental to efficiency. And she is confident that British Rail is getting there. By design.

Sally Dugan
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Calling me Mister

n beginning to feel a bit anted at the office. The day my secretary started using a new message-pad, I sheet of which was led "Telephone call" underneath it read: "For Mr. ..."

LED YOU UP?" And there is space for the name.

far lot of use it would be if prime minister called to come to lunch. The message-pad could be filled in by my "Thatcher's wife" after second "Mr. ...", but the "Mr. ..." remains a rem as I am husbandless.

ponder what the thinking behind the manufacture of such a message-pad is. I receive messages but get very information through such communication? women ought to stay at home, and if they refuse to do should be ignored on the stationery?

is all very old-fashioned, really, so, since the "For ..."

... sounds so quaint. In my offices every Tom, and Harry is called Tom, and Harry, or Tomasina, thy and Harriet are the

PENNY PERRICK

case may be, and often is.

What sort of outfit still takes messages "For Mr. ..."? One imagines something very Dickensian with knarled wooden desks and white china inkwells, where men with tape measures around their scrawny necks bumble about producing music covers for keeping flies out of milk jugs or chintz linings for cabin trunks.

On days when I live in a muddle of what colleagues refer to kindly as "creative inefficiency" I feel the time can't be far off when my job is taken over by a computer, one that wouldn't forget a lunch appointment or cut off telephone callers by pressing the wrong button. Now, though, I have a new worry: that I could be replaced by a baboon.

I have just read a report on a five-year behavioural study, by

a Texan scientist, who put 60 baboons into an office environment. The Texan equivalent of the RSPCA must have been doing at the time because the baboons weren't spared any of the horrors of executive life and were even submitted to the typical business lunch, loaded with fat, cholesterol and salt.

It is not recorded whether brandy and cigars were forced down their throats. What happened was all too human. As the male baboons' lives got more stressful they indulged in sexual harassment and skinning off. Overstressed female baboons began to attack each other physically. This is rare among overstressed female humans — we go in for cruel teasing and the barbed remark.

Of course, there were some baboons who rose above it all. Showing grace under pressure, they remained friendly and courteous at all times — the Peregrine Worsthorpes and Melvyn Bragg of the animal kingdom. A lesson to all of us who become somewhat paranoid over message-pads which take no account of our presence at the office.

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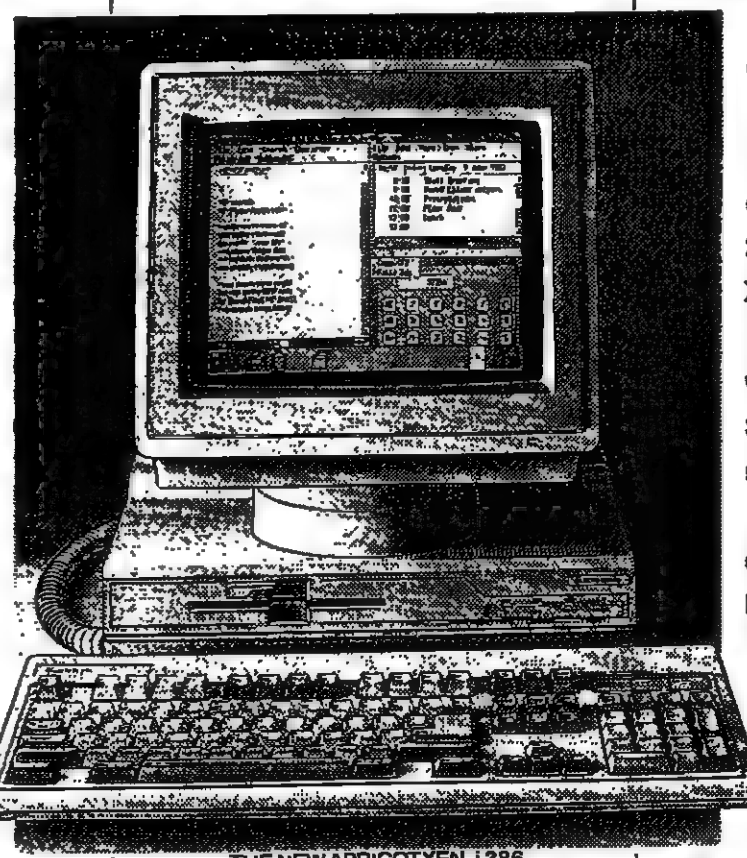
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TELEVISION AND RADIO

Compiled by Peter Davalle
and Jane Rackham

BBC1

- 6.00 **Ceejax AM**.
6.35 **The Pink Panther Show** Three cartoons (r).
7.00 **Breakfast Time** with Frank Bough, Sally Magnusson and Jeremy Paxman. News at 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30; weather with Francis Wilson at 7.25, 7.55, and 8.25; regional news and travel at 7.15, 7.45, and 8.15.
8.55 **Regional News and weather**.
9.00 **News and weather**. 9.05 **Dallas JR** is still plotting to destroy the Farlowes; and Bobby still wants to adopt a baby (r). 9.50 **Tiliane Toads**.
10.00 **News and weather**. 10.05 **Neighbours** (r).
10.25 **Children's BBC: Play School** with Floella Benjamin and Fred Harris. Today's story is *Bring a Broom* (r).
10.50 **Cricket: Second Test**. Tony Lewis introduces today's play between England and Pakistan. Commentators are Richie Benaud, John Barrett, Rillingworth and summaries are provided by Ted Dexter and Jack Bannister. Includes news and weather at 10.55 and 12.05.
12.55 **Regional News and weather**.
1.00 **One O'Clock News** with Martin Lewis. 1.25 **Neighbours**. Daphne confesses to Mac; and Jim has some shattering news for the Robinson family.
1.50 **Wimbledon 87**. Harry Carpenter introduces coverage of the Lawn Tennis Championships from Wimbledon. Boris Becker, the defending men's singles champion, will open the play on Centre Court. He will be attempting to win the title for the third time in a row against opposition from players such as Ivan Lendl. In the commentary box are Don Maskell, Gerald Williams, John Barrett, Barry Davies, Mark Cox, Bill Threlfall and Virginia Wade.

BBC2

- 2.02 **Words and Pictures** (r).
2.17 **Now and Then**. Access programme on local history includes glassmaking in Rotherham, the history of Crystal Palace and Willy Moore's bronze age carvings (r).
2.35 **Cricket and Wimbledon 87**. Tony Lewis introduces the coverage of this afternoon's play from Lord's; and Harry Carpenter introduces the first round of the men's singles from Wimbledon, includes news and weather at 3.00 and 3.55.
7.45 **Design Classics** assesses the Barcelona Chair. The architect Mies Van der Rohe designed this expensive and austere piece of furniture for the King of Spain to sit on during the 1929 Barcelona World Fair. (Ceejax).
8.10 **Cricket** reports on light-borne information and how it affects our lives. Work starts in 1988 on provision of a fibre which is only the thickness of a hair and yet can carry thousands of simultaneous 'phone conversations under the ocean to America. (Ceejax).

BBC1

- Wales Today. 6.55-7.00 **Real News**. 7.00-7.15 **Real News**. 7.15-7.30 **Real News**. 7.30-7.45 **Real News**. 7.45-8.00 **Real News**. 8.00-8.15 **Real News**. 8.15-8.30 **Real News**. 8.30-8.45 **Real News**. 8.45-9.00 **Real News**. 9.00-9.15 **Real News**. 9.15-9.30 **Real News**. 9.30-9.45 **Real News**. 9.45-10.00 **Real News**. 10.00-10.15 **Real News**. 10.15-10.30 **Real News**. 10.30-10.45 **Real News**. 10.45-11.00 **Real News**. 11.00-11.15 **Real News**. 11.15-11.30 **Real News**. 11.30-11.45 **Real News**. 11.45-12.00 **Real News**. 12.00-12.15 **Real News**. 12.15-12.30 **Real News**. 12.30-12.45 **Real News**. 12.45-1.00 **Real News**. 1.00-1.15 **Real News**. 1.15-1.30 **Real News**. 1.30-1.45 **Real News**. 1.45-2.00 **Real News**. 2.00-2.15 **Real News**. 2.15-2.30 **Real News**. 2.30-2.45 **Real News**. 2.45-3.00 **Real News**. 3.00-3.15 **Real News**. 3.15-3.30 **Real News**. 3.30-3.45 **Real News**. 3.45-4.00 **Real News**. 4.00-4.15 **Real News**. 4.15-4.30 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Owen urged to drop his opposition to merger idea

By Philip Webster, Chief Political Correspondent

Mr William Rodgers yesterday appealed to Dr David Owen to drop his opposition to a merger with the Liberal Party and predicted difficulties for the SDP leader in Parliament in heading a "rump" of only five MPs.

As the turmoil within the SDP and between the Alliance parties over the merger issue raged on, the prospect of an early ballot of the SDP's 60,000 members emerged as a possible means of stopping a permanent split between the two parties.

Members of both the pro and anti-merger factions are now considering the possibility of pushing for an immediate postal ballot to try to resolve the issue. But both hope it will support their case.

If the matter comes before the SDP's national committee today week, when the merger issue is next collectively discussed, there are bound to be massive differences over the questions to be put to members.

Mr Rodgers, Mr Roy Jenkins and other merger supporters would want to ask SDP members to declare themselves on the principle of union.

However, Dr Owen and his supporters, led by Mr John Cartwright, the SDP chief whip, will argue that the membership needs to know more about what type of merger, or "democratic fusion", is proposed. But they also want the membership to

be clearly told that merger effectively means the winding up of the SDP.

They suggest that the membership could be asked whether they wanted their leaders to negotiate closer relations with the Liberals while retaining the identity of the SDP within the Alliance, or whether they wanted the SDP to be wound up.

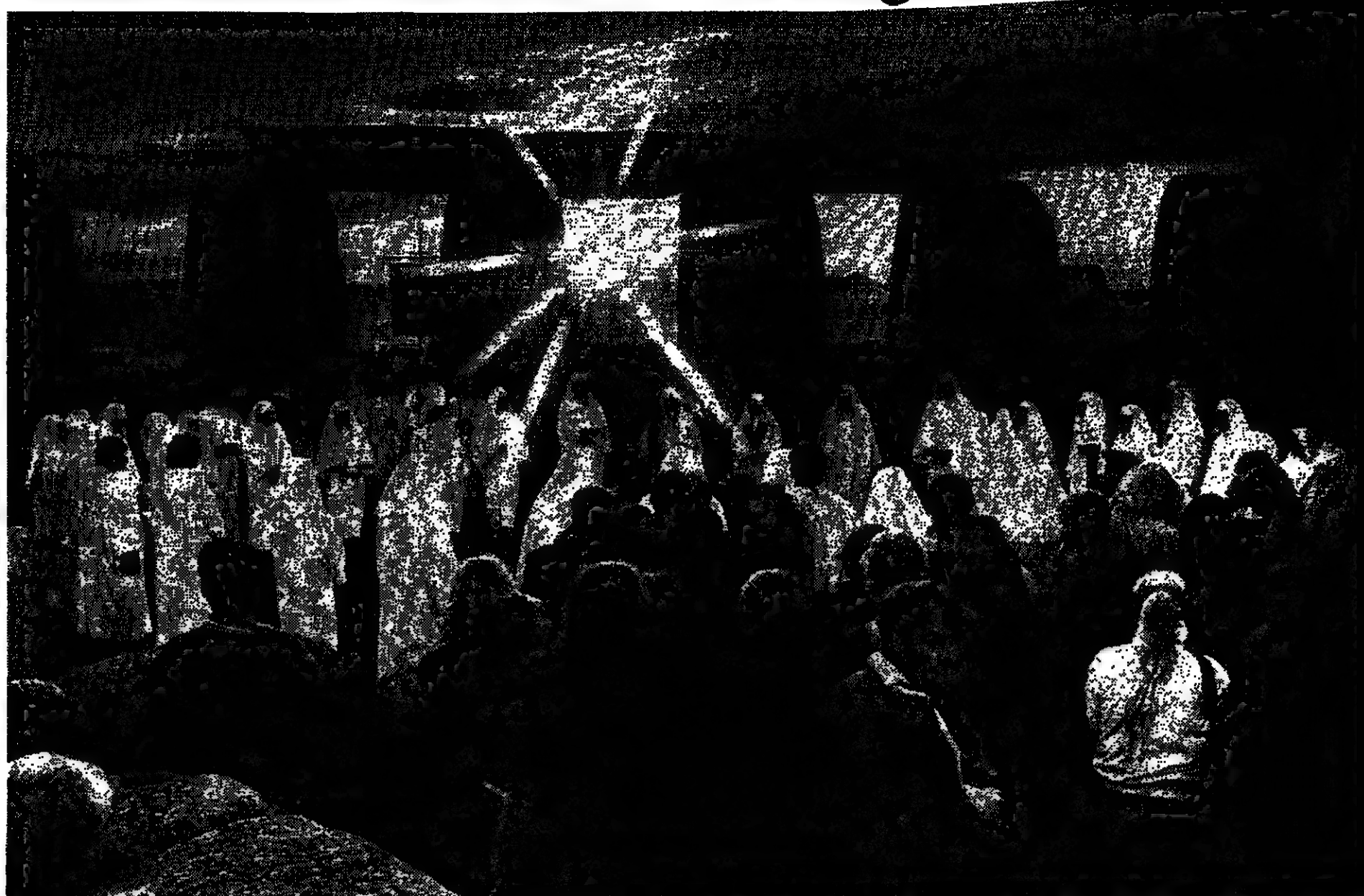
Mr Rodgers's strong support for a merger yesterday left Dr Owen completely isolated from the other original members of the gang of four who founded the SDP: Mr Rodgers, Mrs Shirley Williams and Mr Jenkins.

In the most outspoken call for a merger from any of the SDP leaders, Mr Rodgers said of Dr Owen: "He has got huge talent. Far better to lend that talent to a good and substantial cause than simply to lead... a rump in the House of Commons which is loyal to him."

Mr Rodgers said that the dual leadership and two policy making bodies made no sense. He said the Alliance had not been under pressure in the election because it was not a serious challenger even to Labour as the alternative government.

He said that although Mr David Steel had set a "hot and rather irritating pace" on the merger issue, Dr Owen was not justified being cross with him. The issue was always bound to be on the agenda.

A new dawn for the Stonehenge Druids' ritual



The first rays of the sun touched Stonehenge at 3.47am yesterday to mark the return of the Summer Solstice ritual.

At the centre of the ring of stones, white-robed Druids prepared their sacred ceremony before about 500 guests and a small media army awaiting a possible repeat of the wondrous scenes of the past few years when groups of hippies clashed with the police.

In the event, the only disruption to the solemnity of the proceedings came from a helicopter hired by English Heritage to take publicity photographs. It all but drowned out the ceremonial horn.

The convoy of hippies which had been heading, somewhat haphazardly, towards Stonehenge for the past week or more had

finally bedded down nearby in an area known as the Devil's Ditch.

About 50 Druids who took part in the ceremony appeared from an underground passage from the Stonehenge car park in a silent, slow-moving procession towards the centre of the stones.

The elaborate ritual, which lasted for more than an hour, involved both male and female

Druids performing several smaller ceremonies on various parts of the site.

One Druid said later: "It was wonderful to be allowed back to the stones to perform the rite after the troubles of the past few years, but we hope fewer people will be chasing us around in future. It was a clear and beautiful sunrise and one of the best of recent years." (Photograph: Dennis McNeelance).

Spanish police hold 16 Britons in drugs swoop

From Harry Debelius, Madrid

Police investigating an international drugs ring arrested five British citizens on the Costa del Sol yesterday, including Mr Brian Donn, who British police would like to question in connection with cocaine traffic in the UK.

The latest arrests brought the total of British citizens taken into police custody on the Costa del Sol over the weekend to at least 16.

The operator of a Marbella bar, Mr Andrew Tate, is among a group of 11 Britons due to appear before a judge in Malaga today following a swoop on a drug ring which allegedly shipped up to 12 tons of hashish a year to Britain in customs-sealed "TIR" lorries.

About 100 policemen took part in the round-up on Friday, which also netted two Spaniards, a German woman and two others thought to be Dutch.

Police refused to release the names of those arrested because they feared this would hamper their search for two more suspects. Mr Tate's name was furnished by acquaintances.

Police seized one ton of hashish resin, estimated to have a street value of £4

million in the UK. They also confiscated a light aircraft, believed to have been used to smuggle drugs from Morocco to Spain's southern coast, and 12 motor vehicles, including a Rolls-Royce.

Police made simultaneous raids in Marbella, Benalmadena, Malaga and Almeria on Friday. They found secret basement storage rooms at the homes of some of the suspects in which drugs were stored.

Authorities in Malaga estimated that the ring was capable of shipping 12 tons of hashish or other drugs to Britain per year.

● PARIS: Four Britons are being held by French police in Brest following their arrest on Friday aboard a yacht off Finistère (Susan MacDonald writes). A search of the yacht is understood to have revealed 761lbs of cannabis resin.

The yacht, named by police as the *Southaw*, had left the Spanish port of Estepona and was bound for Jersey. According to French Customs officials its cargo had probably come from Morocco. Under French law suspects may be held for a maximum of four days before being charged.

Summer solstice passes peacefully as police keep hippies under control

By Howard Foster

Hippies, Druids and 400 Wiltshire police shared a relatively amicable summer solstice yesterday bringing the hope that Stonehenge may become an accessible mid-summer venue in 1988 after years of violence and mistrust.

Meanwhile at the pop festival at Pilton near Swindon, arrests for drug-related offences reached 235 last night. And there were violent scenes when a film crew accompanied by a local MP tried to film drug dealers at work.

Mr David Heathcoat-Amory, Conservative MP for Wells, was with a crew from HTV during the filming, but as he left some 20 drug dealers surrounded the crew and demanded their film. When the crew refused they were attacked and a £25,000 video camera unit was destroyed.

Chief Superintendent Alan Coates, leading the police operation, which is using between 150 and 300 uniformed officers and an unknown number of plainclothes men, acknowledged that some drugs were openly on sale but pointed to the number of arrests carried out and said



Mr Heathcoat-Amory, involved in incident

that policing methods were tailored to the way the drug dealers were working.

Despite more than 40 arrests for breaches of public order and the rescue of three young children when hippies outside the site tried to push through a barbed wire fence, the police and the custodians of Stonehenge, English Heritage, said that new guidelines on behaviour had finally been established.

But the key to the peaceful solstice has been the new

Public Order Act which gives the police powers to move people on from both public and private land. It is believed to have been the reason why the hard-core of the "Hippie Convoy" chose to remain on land near Orpington in Kent this year. In 1986 the 250 vehicle convoy rolled around the West Country moving on to private and public land, destroying crops and costing £300,000 in ratepayers' money as police made 250 arrests.

This year, after 9 days of dodging from the effects of the new Act around Wiltshire and Hampshire, the hippies finally settled on farm land at Devil's Ditch, five miles from Stonehenge.

The land is privately owned but Mr Henry Edmunds said that he was happy for them to stay provided they were gone by yesterday afternoon. By mid afternoon almost all of the 600 original group there had left.

Saturday night brought the threat of violence as the hippies swelled in number from about 250 to about 600. When they were told they would not be allowed within two miles of Stonehenge for the solstice, a senior officer said to beat a hasty retreat as

stones and bottles were thrown at police vans in the area.

By late evening, police tactics changed and the hippies were told that they could walk to Stonehenge under supervision. As Druids and 500 invited guests stood among the stones, the hippies were herded along the perimeter fence. Soon after sunrise some began to chant "Let us in" and rushed the fencing.

Crushed in the front were three young boys from Southampton who had come to watch the Solstice with their father, Daniel, James and Shane Kingston, aged 8, 10, and 12 were lifted to safety by Inspector Robert Sawyer. Forty-three hippies were arrested for public order offences but all were later released without charge.

Wiltshire Chief Constable Mr Donald Smith said that, despite the drama, he was pleased with the peaceful nature of the Solstice operation.

The Chief Constable hopes that hippies in reasonable numbers may be allowed to approach the stones in future by both English Heritage and the National Trust.

Lecturer accused

Continued from page 1

peated and unwelcome comments, actions, suggestions or physical contact that are found objectionable and offensive or create an intimidating or unfavourable environment in any area of the education service.

The authority decided to refer Mr Smith's case to today's hearing by the college governors.

Mr Smith said: "They're trying to get a rope round my neck. Things have got to such a state in education that everybody walks in fear. Almost anything you say can be sexist or racist."

"But I'm not frightened. The trouble is, you can't fight

accusations of racism. They hold all the cards because they make the definitions: words mean what they want them to."

Mr Smith, who has been teaching at the college for seven years, admits he is a man of fixed and firmly held views.

He also admits to being a "political animal". He has twice emigrated from Britain to escape a Labour government. In 1973, he was chairman of the Worthing branch of the Monday Club.

Between 1974 and 1979 Mr Smith worked for RTZ in Namibia and became a Fellow of the South African Institute of Mechanical Engineering.

Alert for poisoned food

Continued from page 1

urity manager. Mr Michael Kingsley, insisted yesterday that only four cartons — one of each item — had been contaminated.

The incident first came to light on Wednesday, when glass was discovered in a carton of coleslaw. A customer was slightly injured.

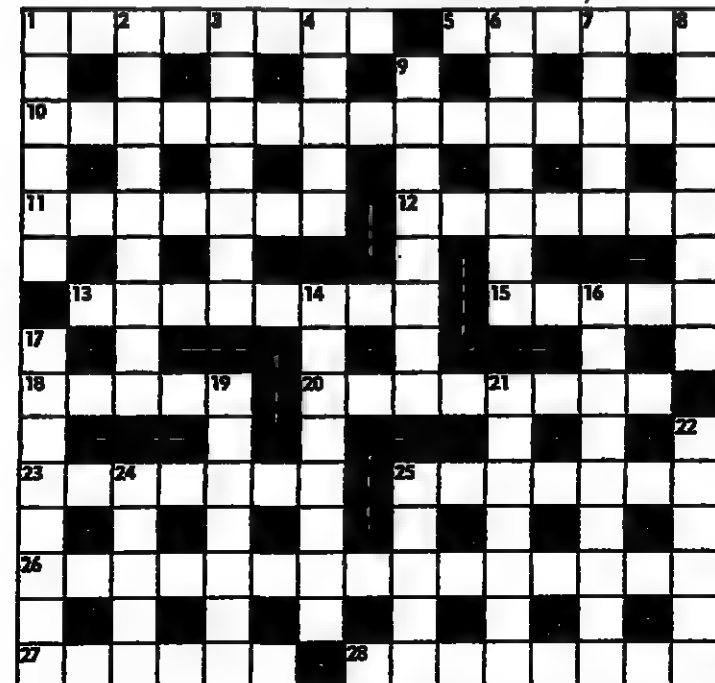
On Saturday, paraquat was discovered in grapefruit juice after a customer spotted a red

warning sticker on the carton and contacted police.

Mr Kingsley said only one item of contaminated cottage cheese and one of yoghurt remained to be found. He believed each would carry a warning label.

But police forces throughout the country have been alerted, and some have contacted local hospital casualty units to warn them to look out for patients showing unusual symptoms that could be linked to the sabotage.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 17,389



ACROSS

- 1 Way to speed in the middle of the road (8).
- 5 Scholar is married but there's a split (6).
- 10 Sworn to secrecy by GBS? (3,5,3,4).
- 11 Blue jumper possibly (7).
- 12 Shown up by Cynthia's reflections (7).
- 13 Refuse to travel in such a conveyance (4-4).
- 15 Defector from the band could be solo trumpeter (5).
- 18 Attack on Gibbon's ethics to some extent (5).
- 20 Exciting work (8).
- 23 Trappings from Algeria in order (7).
- 25 Keeper of dog given a rise (7).
- 26 Islands form association for common benefit (8,7).
- 27 Former holy man appears very near the end (6).
- 28 Apprehended, having got money for property (8).

DOWN

- 1 Call, say, for a holiday (3,3).

Concise Crossword, page 10

WEATHER

General situation: pressure will remain relatively low across the British Isles. Although the overall theme is an unsettled one, most northern and some eastern areas should see some dry and bright weather. The far South-west may remain cloudy with occasional rain for much of the day, and this area of rain will extend to much of England and Wales. Otherwise a few well-scattered outbreaks of showery rain are possible at almost any time during the day, but with some sunny spells developing as well. Winds generally light to moderate. Temperatures in most areas will be close to the late-June average. Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: continuing changeable.

ABROAD

City	Temp	Wind	Cloud
Amsterdam	11	11	11
Antwerp	11	11	11
Brussels	11	11	11
Cologne	11	11	11
Düsseldorf	11	11	11
Frankfurt	11	11	11
Hamburg	11	11	11
Köln	11	11	11
Leipzig	11	11	11
Munich	11	11	11
Nuremberg	11	11	11
Paris	11	11	11
Rome	11	11	11
Stockholm	11	11	11
Vienna	11	11	11
Zurich	11	11	11

AROUND BRITAIN

City	Temp	Wind	Cloud
Birmingham	11	11	11
Bristol	11	11	11
Cardiff	11	11	11
Edinburgh	11	11	11
Glasgow	11	11	11
London	11	11	11
Manchester	11	11	11
Newcastle	11	11	11
Nottingham	11	11	11
Sheffield	11	11	11
Southampton	11	11	11
Swansea	11	11	11
Torquay	11	11	11
Wolverhampton	11	11	11
Wrexham	11	11	11

HIGH TIDES

Location	Time	Height
London Bridge	11:58	8.4
Southampton	11:58	8.4
Cardiff	11:58	8.4
Edinburgh	11:58	8.4
Glasgow	11:58	8.4
Manchester	11:58	8.4
Newcastle	11:58	8.4
Nottingham	11:58	8.4
Sheffield	11:58	8.4
Southampton	11:58	8.4
Swansea	11:58	8.4
Torquay	11:58	8.4
Wolverhampton	11:58	8.4
Wrexham	11:58	8.4

THE POUND

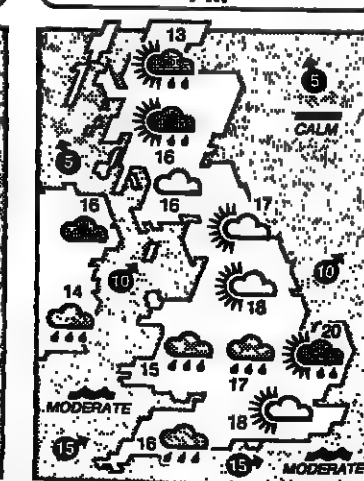
Country	Rate
Australia	1.55
Canada	1.25
Denmark	1.35
France	1.45
Germany	1.55
Italy	1.65
Japan	1.75
Netherlands	1.85
Spain	1.95
Sweden	2.05
Switzerland	2.15
USA	2.25
Yugoslavia	2.35

Notes for small denomination bank notes only as supplied by Barclays Bank PLC. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques.

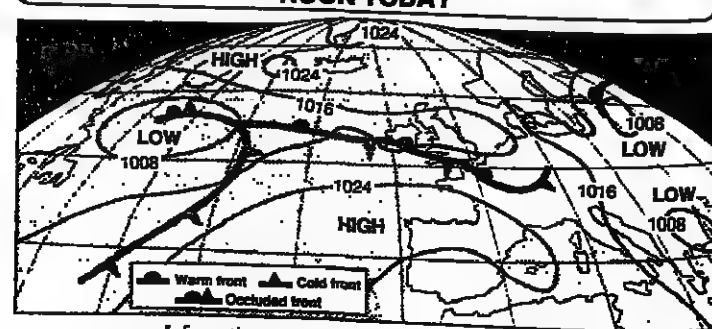
AM



PM



NOON TODAY



LIGHTING-UP TIME

London 9.52 pm to 4.14 am
Sheffield 10.01 pm to 4.23 am
Edinburgh 10.33 pm to 3.57 am
Manchester 10.12 pm to 4.10 am
Penzance 10.06 pm to 4.42 am

LONDON

Yesterday: Temp. max 6 am to 6 pm, 20C (68F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 10C (50F). Humidity: 6 pm, 54 per cent. Rain: 24 hr to 6 pm, 11 in. Sun: 24 hr to 6 pm, 5 hrs. Bar: mean sea level, 6 pm, 1.013 mbars, slight fall.

MANCHESTER

Yesterday: Temp. max 6 am to 6 pm, 17C (63F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 10C (50F). Humidity: 6 pm, 54 per cent. Rain: 24 hr to 6 pm, 11 in. Sun: 24 hr to 6 pm, 5 hrs. Bar: mean sea level, 6 pm, 1.013 mbars, slight fall.

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Executive Editor
Kenneth Fleet

STOCK MARKET

(Change on week)

FT 30 Share

1758.3 (-9.6)

FT-SE 100

2266.1 (-23.4)

Bargains

40214 (69647)

USM (Datastream)

191.85 (+4.01)

THE POUND

(Change on week)

US dollar

1.6160 (-0.0380)

W German mark

2.9549 (-0.0322)

Trade-weighted

72.5 (-0.9)

Midland is
close to
raising
provisionsBy Richard Thomson
Banking Correspondent

Midland Bank is virtually certain to announce a large increase in its bad debt provisions and its long-awaited rights issue in the next few weeks, at or before the presentation of its half-year results in early August. No final decision, however, is believed to have been made on the size of the provisions or on a rights issue.

City speculation has recently focused on whether Midland will seek other ways to raise capital. It may choose to sell less essential parts of its business, but this is highly unlikely to include the Thomas Cook travellers' cheque operation. This was recently brought more into the centre of the banking group when Mr Hervé de Carmoy, a senior Midland executive, was made chairman of the travellers' cheque subsidiary. An injection of cash by a friendly investor is unlikely because it could compromise Midland's independence.

National Westminster has forced the hand of the other English clearing banks with its £460 million provisioning against Third-World debt, taking its total provisions to 30 per cent of its exposure in developing countries. Midland will not necessarily choose to match that level of provision but may, for example, seek to double it from its present 10 per cent. A rights issue is likely to be at least £500 million, but some analysts believe it could be more than £700 million.

Express to
'shed
2,500 jobs'

Express Newspapers is expected this week to announce 2,500 redundancies among its printing staff. They are part of a restructuring programme which includes moving the group's printing out of Fleet Street and introducing direct computer input by journalists.

Lord Stevens, chairman of the group which includes the Daily Express, the Sunday Express and the The Star, is expected to present the redundancy terms when he meets printing union leaders on July 2. He is also expected to put forward plans to move the Express's London headquarters south of the River Thames and sell the Fleet Street building.

Lord Stevens has already achieved staff cuts of more than 2,000 since his United Newspapers group took over the Express empire 18 months ago.

Elders to raise
£1bn from
Courage stake

Elders IXL, the brewing and financial services group, has pencilled in a September date for the flotation of a 70 per cent stake in the 5,000-strong Courage pub chain. Elders bought Courage in a £1.4 billion deal from Hanson Trust which acquired it in the Imperial Group takeover last year.

Elders revealed in April that it had abandoned its intention of selling interests in the Courage pub chain to land-lords because of complex tax problems. Elders and Hoare Govett advisers, Hoare Govett and Credit Suisse First Boston, are believed to be thinking of a £1 billion price tag.

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★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Government urged to preserve firms' competitive edge

CBI: keep the
pound steady

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

Sir David Nickson, the CBI President, has urged the Government to persist with its policy of holding the exchange rate steady, in order to preserve the current strong performance of British companies in overseas markets.

Commenting on the CBI's latest industrial trends survey, he said: "These results confirm the strong growth pattern of the last few surveys, and show that British manufacturers are holding their own in export markets. A further cut in interest rates would help manufacturers to maintain this strong level of output growth, and would also help exports by keeping the pound at a competitive level against other currencies."

The survey showed that 45 per cent of the 1,654 firms questioned expect to raise output during the next four months. This is the highest level for 10 years. With only 8 per cent of companies expecting to reduce output, the 37 per cent positive balance — the difference between those expecting to raise output and those expecting to lower it — was also the highest for 10 years.

The main reason for industry's optimism appears

to be the healthy state of export order books. With 31 per cent of firms regarding export order books above normal, Britain's exports seem to be continuing to reap the benefits of the pound's lower level against the European currencies.

Mr Robin Leigh-Pemberton, Governor of the Bank of England, told Midlands industrialists on Friday that interest rates should not be reduced prematurely.

Comment page 23

After allowing for those firms with export order books below normal, the positive balance, of 9 per cent, was again the best since April 1977.

The CBI said that the firms covered by its survey account for nearly half Britain's manufactured exports, and more than half the number of people employed in manufacturing industry.

Total order books remain buoyant with 21 per cent of companies describing them as above normal. The June survey is the fifth consecutive one to show a positive balance for total order books, and compares with a negative

balance of 21 per cent in June last year.

In the home market, curiously, there was a slight worsening of the orders position. The balance of firms reporting home order books above normal fell to 2 per cent from 10 per cent in May.

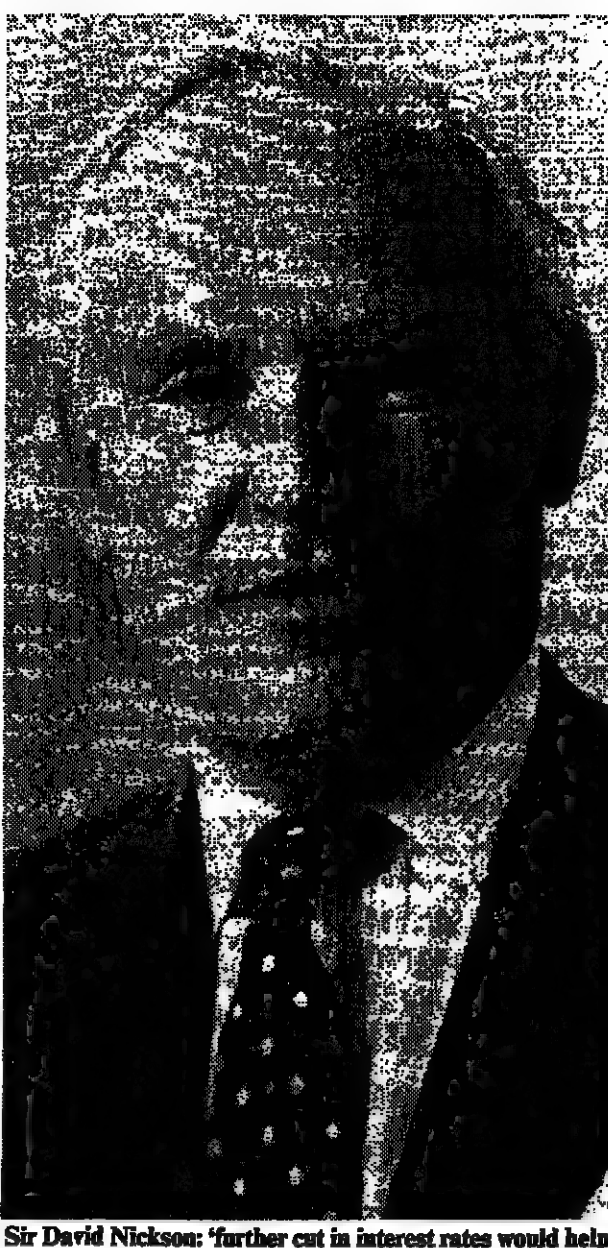
The reception given in the City to the latest buoyant news from the CBI could set the tone for the financial markets for some time ahead.

The announcement last week of a fall in unemployment below three million created nervousness in financial markets because it was accompanied by a small rise, from 7.5 to 7.75 per cent, in the rate of growth of average earnings.

The CBI's results, in suggesting that the strongest source of demand is in export markets, may help to allay these fears.

There is some reassurance in the CBI survey on one aspect of the City's worries on inflation.

The balance of firms expecting to raise their prices over the next four months is down to 19 per cent, its lowest since November, and well down on the 28 per cent recorded in May.



Sir David Nickson: 'further cut in interest rates would help'

Leading banks
agree backing
for Eurotunnel

By Joe Joseph

Three leading British banks are to join the backers of the Channel tunnel in a move which will be seen as stiffening British commitment to the project.

Eurotunnel, the Anglo-French company which hopes to start work on the rail link later this year, plans to raise up to £5 billion from a consortium of 50 banks by the end of July as part of a complex financing package.

Lloyds, Barclays and Standard Chartered are expected to then join NatWest and Midland, which already have a stake, in backing the venture.

It has always been an embarrassment to Eurotunnel that several Japanese and European banks had subscribed to the scheme while three large British banks had yet to display confidence in the enterprise by pledging money to the world's biggest construction project which carries the blessing of both the British and French governments.

The £5 billion in bank loans will be a precursor to public share offerings later this year in Paris and London to raise £750 million.

The share offering was originally to have been held this summer, but a string of management changes, including the arrival in February of Mr Alastair Morton as Eurotunnel's British co-chair-

man, and the general election prompted the company to delay the equity issue.

This meant that Eurotunnel needed some money to keep the wheels turning during the summer and autumn while it put in place its more ambitious financing arrangements. Plans to raise this bridging finance from existing investors through a rights issue were ditched last week in favour of a £72.5 million loan facility from 10 British, French and Belgian banks.

The loan facility, which is unsecured, will be repaid from the proceeds of the share issue. It shows, says Mr Morton, the banks' confidence in the project. He says the late switch, made at the suggestion of the banks, avoided having to draw up a prospectus in the middle of a cramped timetable and was made purely to speed up and simplify the fund-raising operation.

Eurotunnel may not have to draw on the loan facility. Already it has raised £260 million, only 60 per cent of which it has so far committed.

With British Parliamentary approval for the Channel Tunnel Bill expected next month — the French Assembly and Senate have already ratified it — and agreement finally reached with British Rail and SNCF, the French railway, on charges for using the tunnel, Eurotunnel appears to be progressing well.

North Sea oil may top \$20
if Opec agreement holds

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

North Sea oil prices, already up more than a dollar a barrel in the last month, could move to more than \$20, if this week's meeting of Opec agrees to hold its present agreement on prices and production.

Under the agreement, Opec output is due to rise from its present 15.8 million barrels per day to 16.6 million bpd on July 1 and later to 18.3 million bpd. At that level, the cartel has calculated, supply and demand will be in line and prices on the open markets should remain at more than the recommended benchmark price of \$18.

It now seems that the Opec meeting in Vienna will be dictated by demands from Saudi Arabia, backed by Kuwait and Dr Subroto, the Indonesian oil minister and Opec elder statesman, that the period of stability demanded by the main oil consumers should be allowed to continue.

Sheikh Hisham Nazir, the new Saudi oil minister, has made it clear that he will demand a short meeting in Vienna rather than the indecisive three-week sessions which characterized the final series of meetings in Geneva when his predecessor, Sheikh

Ahmed Zaki Yamani, dictated Opec policy.

Sheikh Nazir has said that a meeting lasting a full day in ministerial session should be long enough, but is more realistically accepting that it might take three days to allow each of the 13 member countries to put forward their case.

He is understood to be prepared to use the threat of massively increased Saudi production to head off demands from Iran, Libya and Algeria for large increases in quotas and prices. With Dr Subroto and the Opec president, Mr Rihwani Lukman,



Sheikh Hisham Nazir: ready to get tough at meeting

the Nigerian oil minister, he will argue that while present demand is forcing prices above the current recommended benchmark level, the policy should be left unchanged.

As a concession to the producers of the cheaper heavier oils which are less in demand, Opec may agree to investigate an overhaul of its differential pricing system. Prices in the New York and London oil markets are already moving upwards with little sign of demand falling.

The London tanker market, a fair barometer of activity in the oil world, has arranged charters in the past week for a number of large crude carriers from the Gulf to the Far East, plus four from West Africa to the US. One broker is also looking for vessels to deliver a cargo of BP North Sea crude to Texas.

An oil price back above \$20 would provide a bonus for the Government with increased taxation and royalty revenue from the North Sea and would also allow several of the smaller independent oil companies to dust off exploration programmes which have had to be shelved.

Guinness
Peat board
offer likely

By Our City Staff

Guinness Peat, the merchant banking group, is expected to offer Equitycorp, its largest shareholder, two seats on the board as the result of a board meeting tomorrow.

The offer may still not be enough to satisfy Equitycorp, which has requisitioned an extraordinary meeting of GPG shareholders to ask for three of its employees to be elected directors.

Meanwhile, an announcement will be made by Hogg Robinson this week, which, it is thought, could involve details of a merger between Hogg's insurance broking operations and GPG's Fenchurch Insurance offshoot.

Mr Albert Whewy, Hogg chairman, refused to comment yesterday on reports that a merger along these lines would accompany Hogg plans to split into two separate public companies.

He said he and his advisers were "urgently considering" asking the Stock Exchange to halt trading in the company's shares because of confusion in the market. "In any event you can expect to hear something this week."

The two GPG directorships are expected to be offered to Mr Allan Hawkins, chairman of Equitycorp, and Mr Grant Adams, chairman of Capitalcorp, the subsidiary which owns the GPG stake.

Mr Alastair Morton, GPG's chairman, is concerned that Equitycorp and Capitalcorp are very highly geared. Equitycorp's gearing is three times capital. Ten days ago, Capitalcorp said it was borrowing £60 million to help finance the purchase of the 23 per cent GPG stake which cost £90 million.

Stock market flotation puts
£134.4m tag on Caradon

By Colin Campbell

Caradon, the bathroom specialist and building products group formed after a 1985 management buyout from Reed International, is coming to the stock market via an offer for sale of 13.45 million of its shares at 250p each.

Caradon will be capitalized at £134.4 million at the offer price, and the issue will raise a net £31 million to be used to repay preference capital and reduce borrowings.

In a novel development for a new issue, none of the directors are offering any of their own shares in the flotation, and together with senior management will own about 16 per cent of the group after the market debut.

The non-executive chairman is Mr Antony Hichens, formerly financial director and deputy managing director of Redland, and currently a managing director of Consolidated Gold Fields.

Caradon, which operates in

four divisions with brand name products including Twyford (sanitary ware, baths, taps), Mira (shower specialists), Terrain (plastic soil, waste and rainwater systems) and Celsuform (plastic timber replacement systems), is confident of further profits growth and believes itself well placed to expand to areas other than building materials.

At present it supplies the building industry.

The chief executive, Mr Peter Jansen, said yesterday: "The Twyford name could easily be extended to tiles, bathroom furniture and bathroom textiles."

Group turnover has risen from £97.6 million in 1982-83 to £142.1 million in the year ended March. During the same period, trading profit has advanced from £9.5 million to £16.1 million, in turn producing trading margins of 9.5 per cent in 1982-83 and 11.3 per cent in 1986-87. Since the management buyout in 1985,

margins and profits have all increased at a faster rate. The return on capital employed was 30.8 per cent for the year ended March.

The group is coming to the market on a pro forma price/earnings ratio of 14.5 based on historic 1986-87 earnings. Had it been a listed company for a full year, Caradon would have paid dividends of 6p a share, implying a yield of 3.3 per cent on issue price.

There is no ready comparison with other listed building-associated companies, but the investment view is that if double glazing and refurbished kitchens were yesterday's stories, bathrooms are today's and tomorrow's news.

Application lists close on Friday at 10am.

Given the group's record and prospects, Caradon is an issue well worth an application.

Prospectus, pages 25-30

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FIMBA

Citicorp loan provision 'has killed Baker plan'

Banks fall out over debt tactics

From Bailey Morris, Hamburg

Officials of the most powerful Western banks gathered in Hamburg yesterday to discuss debt strategy, during a critical period when the close-knit fraternity of bankers who have managed the crisis appeared to have fallen apart.

Hands of large US and British banks said yesterday that Citicorp's decision to build huge provisions against Third-World losses had effectively killed the West's debt strategy as proposed by Mr James Baker, the US Treasury Secretary.

The three-day meeting of the International Monetary Conference, a group of central bankers and the 100 largest Western banks, also marked what is expected to be the final appearance of Mr Paul Volcker as chairman of the US Federal Reserve Board. Mr John Reed, chairman of Citicorp, was attending the meetings and was to be questioned closely on his next move in supporting cash-starved developing nations.

Bankers said yesterday they feared that the next phase in the five-year debt crisis would be met with confusion and delay. Banks would look to governments for a solution, and governments would continue to press commercial banks for new loans. Many bankers were of the opinion that Dr Alan Greenspan, who has been nominated to succeed Mr Volcker,

would not be able to exert the leadership necessary to pull together the various factions. "Citicorp's decision has created a hostile environment in which it is every bank for itself. The club has disbanded. Our governments are not willing to pick up the slack," said the head of a large Texas bank.

The concern over debt arose as bankers examined the upheavals in their domestic banking systems, which have led to volatile market conditions and fears that the international banking system was itself vulnerable to a crisis.

British bankers said they expected other institutions to follow the lead of National Westminster Bank last week in building provisions against Third-World loans. "You can expect others to go with NatWest, and you can therefore expect others to report losses," said a high-level official. British bankers also said they expected one or more banks to follow the surprise decision of Lloyds to withdraw from market-making in Eurobonds and gilts.

The British banks are represented by Lord Boardman of NatWest, Sir Peter Graham, chairman of Standard Chartered, Sir Kit McMahon, chief executive of Midland Bank, Sir Jeremy Morse, chairman of Lloyds and Mr John

Quinton, deputy chairman of Barclays Bank.

In the US, where a record number of more than 200 banks are expected to fail this year, there were reports of widespread fraud.

Prior to the meeting, Mr Manuel Johnson, vice-chairman of the US Federal Reserve Board, said fraud by banking executives was a large factor in the failures.

He said that losses of more than \$1 billion (£627 million) a year had been traced to the activities of bank executives involved in money laundering, insider trading abuses and other illegal actions.

Mr Johnson said US officials were concerned that bank managers would turn increasingly to fraud as their institutions suffered from a collapse in the South-west real estate market, inadequate oil prices, and slow US growth.

"We have made good progress over the past year but there are still vulnerable institutions out there. The situation is still fragile," said Mr Charles Pistor, chairman of the Republic Bank of Dallas, who is the incoming president of the American Bankers Association. He referred not to fraud but to banks that had suffered from bad loan problems and losses on investment.

BOARD MEETINGS

Capitalization	Company
11,899,944m	Abercrombie Group
4,837,832m	Aberdeen Am Petro
3,853,980m	Affiliated Insuranc
5,809,280m	Catalyst Comm
15,836,822m	Carton Beach
5,755,178m	Edsapping Inv
16,443,000m	Exxon Int'l
1,085,338m	Do. Warrants
3,309,971m	Publishing Holdings
9,261,271m	Theme Holdings
n/a	Unit Group

- MONEY MARK

Base Rates & Clearing Banks

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THIRD MARKET

Capitalization	Company	Friday	Change
11.89994m	Amestek Group	445	-20
4.837932m	Aberdeen Am Petrol	32%	-
3.853889m	Allied Insurence	122	+2
5.508280m	Catalyst Comm	70	+2
16.85382m	Corton Bence	87%	n/c
5.708280m	Enderby Int	220	-5
16.44300m	Eglington Oil Ireland	23	-
1.085339m	Ox. Warrants	19	n/c
6.305971m	Publishing Holdings	62	+13
9.261271m	Thame Holdings	64%	+14
n/a	Unit Group	n/a	-

MONEY MARKETS AND GOLD

BULLION					
Base Rates %			Gold \$448.25-449.75		
Clearing Banks \$			Kruggerand (per coin, ex vat:		
Financial House 9%			\$ 448.50-452.00) (\$27.00-280.00)		
Discount Market Lending %			Sovereign (new, ex vat:		
Overnight 1% Low 5%			\$ 106.00-107.00) (\$55.50-68.25)		
Week End: 6%			Platinum		
			\$ 71.50 (gross.55)		
Treasury Bills (Discount %)			Silver		
Buying Selling			\$ 47.41-7.44 (ex.58-4.60)		
2 month 3 ¹ / ₂ % 3 month 3 ¹ / ₂ %					
1 year 4 ¹ / ₂ % 2 years 4 ¹ / ₂ %					

Prime Bank Bills (Discount %)		TREASURY BILLS	
1 month 8½-9½	2 month 8½-9½	Applics: £1,843m	alloted: \$400m
3 month 8½-9½	6 month 8½-9½	Bids: \$37,825m	received: \$37m
		Last week: £37,685m	received: \$0m
		Avg rate: 22.55%	last wk: 22.35%
		Next week: \$400m	replace: £700m
Trade Bills (Discount %)			
1 month 8½	2 month 9½		
3 month 8½	6 month 9½		
Interbank (%)			
Chemical: open 8% close 11			

Local Authority Deposits (%)	
1 week 9%-9½%	8 month 9%-9½%
1 month 9%-9½%	9 month 9%-9½%
3 month 9%-9½%	12 month 9%-9½%
Local Authority Bonds (%)	
2 days 6%	7 days 6%
1 month 5%	3 month 5%
1 year 5%	12 month 5%
Local Govt. Bonds (%)	
1 month 5-5½%	2 month 5-5½%

3 month 8 ¹ / ₂ %-8 ⁷ / ₈ % 6 month 9 ¹ / ₂ %-9 ³ / ₄ %	3 month 8 ¹ / ₂ %-8 ⁷ / ₈ % 6 month 9 ¹ / ₂ %-9 ³ / ₄ %	cont.
Stirling CDs (%) 1 month 8 ¹ / ₂ %-8 ⁷ / ₈ % 6 month 9 ¹ / ₂ %-9%	Stirling CDs (%) 3 month 8 ¹ / ₂ %-8 ⁷ / ₈ % 12 month 9 ¹ / ₂ %-9%	BASE LENDING
Dollar CDs (%) 1 month 7.10%-7.05 6 month 7.30%-7.25	Dollar CDs (%) 3 month 7.15%-7.10 12 month 7.70%-7.05	

EURO MONEY DEPOSITS %		RATES	
Dollar	call 7-8	ABN	9.50%
7 days 6 ³ / ₄ -6 ¹ / ₂ %	1 month 7-8 ¹ / ₂	Adam & Company	9.00%
3 month 7 ¹ / ₂ -7 ³ / ₄	6 month 7 ¹ / ₂ -7 ³ / ₄	BCCI	9.00%
Deutschmark	call 4-5	Consolidated Crds	9.00%
7 days 5 ¹ / ₂ -5 ³ / ₄ %	1 month 5 ³ / ₄ -6 ¹ / ₂	Co-operative Bank	9.00%
3 month 5 ³ / ₄ -6 ¹ / ₂	6 month 5 ³ / ₄ -6 ¹ / ₂		
	5 ¹ / ₂ -7 ¹ / ₂		

7 days 2-7%	1 month 6½-8½	C. malle & Co	9.00%
3 month 6%-8%	6 months 8%-9%	Hong Kong & Shanghai	9.00%
Bank of China	cash 1%-3%	Lloyds Bank	9.00%
7 days 3-5%	1 month 4½-5%	Nat Westminster	9.00%
3 month 4%-4½	6 months 4½-5½	Royal Bank of Scotland	9.00%
Yen	cash 3%-2%	TSB	8.00%
7 days 4-8½	1 month 4½-5½	Citibank NA	9.00%
3 month 4½-5½	6 months 4½-5½		

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ISSUED BY N.V. NEDERLANDSCH ADMINISTRATIE-
EN TRUSTKANTOOR

DUICH CERTIFICATES

The undersigned hereby announce that the General Meeting of the Shareholders of Unilever N.V. held on 20 May 1987 resolved to convert the Ordinary Shares in that stock of the Ordinary Shares of F.120 nominal value to shares of F.120 nominal value of F.14 nominal. As a result, the trust certificates (depository receipts) issued for Ordinary Shares by N.V. Nederlandstalige Administratie- en Trustkantoor will be split accordingly.

As from 29 June 1987, therefore, the certificates for Ordinary Shares should be surrendered for conversion into new certificates for Ordinary Shares to the head offices of the following banks:

Amstelveen: Rijkswijk Bank N.V.
Amsterdam: Rijkswijk Bank N.V.
Breda: Rijkswijk Bank N.V.
Eindhoven: Rijkswijk Bank N.V.
Groningen: Rijkswijk Bank N.V.
Haarlem: Rijkswijk Bank N.V.
Hilversum: Rijkswijk Bank N.V.
Maastricht: Rijkswijk Bank N.V.
Nijmegen: Rijkswijk Bank N.V.
Rotterdam: Rijkswijk Bank N.V.
Schiedamschen: Rijkswijk Bank N.V.
The Hague: Rijkswijk Bank N.V.
Utrecht: Rijkswijk Bank N.V.

Pierson, Heijdring & Pierson N.V.
Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.

The certificates for the Ordinary Shares to be surrendered should — in the case of "K" certificates — be accompanied by dividend coupon No. 119 et seq and voucher. The certificates for the Ordinary Shares will be obtainable in "K" certificates in denominations of £50, £10, £5 F.L. and 250 x 1 F.L. nominal, and in £5, £10, £5 F.L. and 250 x 1 F.L. nominal, and in £5, £10, £5 F.L. and 250 x 1 F.L. nominal.

Certificates should be bundled by denomination in numerical sequence in quantities of 100. A duplicate list should accompany the exchange, one part of which should be firmly attached to the relevant bundle. Both parts of the list must show the total number of bundles that makes up the particular exchange.

In order to ensure that the surrender for conversion can be effected without cost to the holders of certificates for Ordinary Shares, the prescribed commission fee will be paid to the member of the 'Vereniging voor de Effectenhandel' up to and including 29 September 1987.

those persons who surrender their certificates for Ordinary Shares to bank branches other than those mentioned above with a request for conversion into certificates for Ordinary Shares will, in accordance with the regulations of the Nederlandse Bankiersvereniging (Dutch Bankers' Association), be charged the customary commission fee.

ORDINARY SUB-SHARES OF FL 12

As from 29 June 1987 holders of Ordinary Sub-Shares of FL 12

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 or these Certificates. No fee will be charged**

UNILEVER N.V.

**N.V. NEDERLANDSCH
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 EN TRUSTKANTOOR**

Rotterdam/Amsterdam

22 June 1987

◆ SHARE CAPITAL

Authorised £	Issued and now being issued fully paid £
9,613,091	2,688,033
in Ordinary shares of 5p each	

The Ordinary shares now being offered rank in full for all dividends and other distributions hereafter declared, made or paid on the Ordinary shares of Caradon plc.

As described in sub-paragraph 1(e) under "General information" in these Listing Particulars, there will be options outstanding to subscribe for 667,500 Ordinary shares following the Offer. As explained in paragraph 1 under "General information" in these Listing Particulars, the authorised and issued share capital of Caradon plc at the date of this document includes certain classes of share capital which will be redeemed, converted and/or acquired by Caradon plc (in accordance with the resolutions and/or agreements referred to in that paragraph) following the admission of the Ordinary shares of Caradon plc to the Official List and, except where the context otherwise requires, these Listing Particulars have been prepared on the basis that such admission, and consequently such redemption, conversion and acquisition, have taken place.

◆ INDEBTEDNESS

The following table shows the indebtedness of Caradon plc and its subsidiaries at 5th June, 1987.

Secured borrowings	£
15 per cent. loan from The General Electric Pension Trust	10,000,000
Bank loans	15,000,000
Overdrafts	169,623
Debenture of subsidiary	190,978
Unsecured borrowings	
12 per cent. subordinated unsecured loan stock	4,000,000
Overdrafts	13,780
Obligations under finance leases	62,649
	29,437,028
Cash at bank	1,945,320

Caradon plc and its subsidiaries had contingent liabilities arising in the ordinary course of business amounting to £375,331 at 5th June, 1987.

Saves as shown above, and apart from intra-group liabilities, neither Caradon plc nor any of its subsidiaries had at 5th June, 1987 any loan capital outstanding or created but unissued, term loans (whether guaranteed, unguaranteed, secured or unsecured) or other borrowings or indebtedness in the nature of borrowing including bank overdrafts and liabilities under acceptances (other than normal trade bills) or acceptance credits, obligations under finance leases, hire purchase commitments, mortgages, charges, guarantees or material contingent liabilities.

As described under "Financial information" in these Listing Particulars, the net proceeds of the Offer will be applied, inter alia, in repaying the remaining balances of the 15 per cent. loan from The General Electric Pension Trust and the 12 per cent. subordinated unsecured loan stock and as to £12.0 million in reducing other borrowings.

◆ DIVISIONAL STRUCTURE

Set out below are the divisions of Caradon, and their respective turnovers (excluding intra-group sales) in the year ended 29th March, 1987, as extracted from the Accountants' Report, together with the names of the principal subsidiaries within those divisions (and the names by which they will be referred to in these Listing Particulars).

Caradon plc		
Caradon Twyford —bathroom products Caradon Twyford Limited ("Twyford") Caradon Curran Limited ("Curran") Caradon Storm Doors Limited ("Storm Doors")	Caradon Mira —showers and valves Caradon Mira Limited ("Mira") Triseve Boilers Limited ("Triseve")	Caradon Plastic Building Products Caradon Terrain Limited ("Terrain") Caradon Celufarm Limited ("Celufarm")
		Caradon Plastics —Industrial plastic products Caradon Rollins Limited ("Rollins") Caradon Elliott Limited ("Elliott") Caradon L&P Limited ("L&P") Caradon Westwood Limited ("Westwood") Caradon British Optical Limited ("BOL")
	Turnover £m	Per cent of group total
Caradon Twyford	46.0	32.4
Caradon Mira	29.0	20.4
Caradon Plastic Building Products	36.0	25.3
Caradon Plastics	31.1	21.9
Total for the year ended 29th March, 1987	142.1	100.0

Further details of the subsidiaries of the Company are set out in paragraph 2 under "General information" and the trading profit and records of the divisions are discussed under "Financial information" in these Listing Particulars.

◆ DIRECTORS, OFFICERS AND ADVISERS

DIRECTORS

Antony Peverell Hitchens* (Chairman)
Peter Johan Jansen* (Managing Director and Chief Executive)
Daniel Charles Cohen (Group Finance Director)
Dennis Charles Arbon
Stephen William Curran*
Alan David Hesika
Clive Malcolm Thompson*
Raymond Alan Wheeler*

All of Caradon House, 30 St. John's Road, Woking, Surrey GU21 1SA

*non-executive *Peter Jansen is a Dutch national

SECRETARY AND REGISTERED OFFICE

Jeremy James Roe,
Caradon House, 30 St. John's Road, Woking, Surrey GU21 1SA

ISSUING HOUSE

S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd., 33 King William Street, London EC4R 9AS

STOCKBROKERS

Cazenove & Co., 12 Tokenhouse Yard, London EC2R 7AN

AUDITORS AND REPORTING ACCOUNTANTS

Peat Marwick McLintock, Chartered Accountants
1 Puddle Dock, Blackfriars, London EC4V 3PD

SOLICITORS TO CARADON

McKenna & Co., 77 Gracechurch Street, London EC3V 0EN

SOLICITORS TO THE OFFER

Slaughter and May, 35 Basinghall Street, London EC2V 5DB

PRINCIPAL BANKERS TO CARADON

Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited, 10 Lower Thames Street, London EC3R 6AE
Midland Bank plc, 22 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0NJ

RECEIVING BANK

National Westminster Bank PLC,
New Issues Department, 2 Princes Street, London EC2P 2BD

REGISTRARS AND TRANSFER OFFICE

Ravenbourne Registration Services Limited,
Bourne House, 34 Beckenham Road, Beckenham, Kent BR3 4TU

mira
SHOWERS

TERRAIN

Caradon plc

(Registered in England under the Companies Act 1985 No. 1891545)

Offer
by
S.G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.

of
13,450,000 Ordinary shares of
5p each at 250p per share
payable in full on
application

Applications for the Ordinary shares
now being offered must be received
by 10.00 a.m. on 26th June,
1987.

Details of the share capital
and indebtedness of
Caradon plc are set
out herein.

Caradon
Plastics

CELUFARM

Twyfords Bathrooms

◆ SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

This summary should be read in conjunction with the full text of these Listing Particulars.

BUSINESS

Caradon is a United Kingdom manufacturer of branded products for the building industry, serving primarily the repair, maintenance and improvement sector. Its principal brands are Twyford's (baths and sanitaryware), Mira (showers), Terrain (plastic soil, waste and rainwater systems) and Celufarm (plastic timber replacement systems). Twyford's, Mira, Terrain and Celufarm are all among the market leaders in their respective activities. The Group's business also includes the manufacture of plastic mouldings for a wide range of applications.

Caradon was established in October, 1985 when the companies which form the Group were acquired from Reed International P.L.C. New senior management with experience in the building industry has been appointed and the Company has been implementing an extensive programme to revitalise Caradon's long established businesses.

TRADING RECORD

Financial years ended on or about 31st March	Turnover £m	Trading profit £m	Trading margin %
1983	97.6	9.3	9.5
1984	116.2	11.3	9.7
1985	119.1	7.0	5.9
1986	128.8	9.7	7.6
1987	142.1	16.1	11.3

The figures for turnover and trading profit before exceptional items have been extracted from the Accountants' Report.

OFFER STATISTICS

Offer price per Ordinary share	250p
Number of Ordinary shares of 5p each in issue after the Offer	53,760,660
Market capitalisation at the Offer price	£134.4 million
Earnings per share for the year ended 29th March, 1987	
◆ actual ⁽¹⁾	16.2p
◆ pro-forma ⁽²⁾	17.2p
Price/earnings multiples based on earnings per share for the year ended 29th March, 1987	
◆ actual	15.4 times
◆ pro-forma	14.5 times
Notional historic gross dividend yield based on notional net dividends per share of 6.0p ⁽²⁾	3.3 per cent.
Notional dividend cover based on net dividends per share of 6.0p and pro-forma earnings per share of 17.2p	2.9 times
Pro-forma net tangible assets per share ⁽²⁾	79.7p

(1) The base of calculation of actual earnings per share is set out in note 9 of the Accountants' Report. Fully diluted earnings per share for the year ended 29th March, 1987 would have been 15.9p.

(2) Pro-forma earnings per share and pro-forma net tangible assets per share have been calculated on the basis described under "Financial information" in these Listing Particulars. Fully diluted pro-forma earnings per share for the year ended 29th March, 1987 would have been 17.0p. The basis for determination of notional dividends is described in the paragraph headed "Dividends" under that section.

◆ PRINCIPAL DEFINITIONS

In these Listing Particulars, where the context permits, the expressions set out below bear the following meanings:—

"the Company"	Caradon plc
"Caradon" or "the Group"	the Company and all or any of its subsidiaries
"Ordinary shares"	Ordinary shares of 5p each in the Company
"the Offer"	the offer of Ordinary shares as described in these Listing Particulars
"the Acquisition"	the arrangements under which, inter alia, the companies which are now subsidiaries of Caradon plc (and also certain companies which have since been sold) were acquired by it in October, 1985.

PART I

◆ INTRODUCTION

BUSINESS

Caradon is a United Kingdom manufacturer of branded products for the building industry, serving primarily the repair, maintenance and improvement sector. Its principal brands are Twyford's (baths and sanitaryware), Mira (showers), Terrain (plastic soil, waste and rainwater systems) and Celufarm (plastic timber replacement systems). Twyford's, Mira, Terrain and Celufarm are all among the market leaders in their respective activities.

Caradon's business also includes the manufacture of plastic mouldings for a wide range of applications. It is one of the largest plastic trade moulding operations in the United Kingdom.

Caradon was established in October, 1985, when the companies which form the Group were acquired from Reed International P.L.C. ("Reed") under arrangements referred to in these Listing Particulars as the Acquisition.

MANAGEMENT

Caradon's non-executive Chairman, Antony Hitchens, and its Managing Director and Chief Executive, Peter Jansen, joined Caradon in September, 1985. Antony Hitchens was formerly Financial Director and Deputy Managing Director of Redland PLC and is currently a Managing Director of Consolidated Gold Fields PLC. Peter Jansen was previously a Director of Redland PLC, with responsibility for a number of its building materials businesses including the Chairmanship of its brick division.

Since the Acquisition, other Directors with wide experience in the building industry have joined the Board. Management of the operating subsidiaries has been reinforced as appropriate; however, the subsidiaries continue to operate largely through line managers who occupied senior positions in their companies before the Acquisition.

Following the Offer, and ignoring any Ordinary shares that they may acquire as employees of the Group under the Offer, Caradon's Directors and senior management will have beneficial interests in approximately 1.6 per cent. of its issued share capital. None of the Directors or senior managers is selling any shares in the Offer.

CARADON SINCE THE ACQUISITION

Since the Acquisition, Caradon has been implementing an extensive programme to revitalise its businesses.

- ◆ The Group's activities have been re-focused by concentrating on four divisions, disposing of certain non-core businesses and defining clear financial and business objectives throughout the Group.
- ◆ Management has been strengthened and incentive programmes have been introduced, based on achievement of defined targets.
- ◆ The businesses are being streamlined to reduce overhead costs and to improve operating efficiencies. Financial controls and reporting systems have been strengthened.
- ◆ Several of the Caradon companies have well-known brands and strong market positions. Marketing expenditures, aimed at enhancing customer awareness of the Group's brands, has been increased and now reflects defined marketing objectives.

Significant benefits have already been achieved through this programme and the Board expects that further benefits will be realised in future years.

◆ HISTORY

The businesses which now form the Group were acquired by Reed at various times in the period 1950-1985.

CARADON TWYFORDS

Twyford's, which is based at four sites around Stoke-on-Trent, can trace its origins to the seventeenth century when Joshua Twyford first made pottery. By the end of the nineteenth century, Twyford's Limited was manufacturing washbasins and one piece pedestal closers, and exporting to America, Russia and Europe. Twyford's, which had been a public company since 1918, was acquired in 1971, and the acquisition two years later of Curran, which is based in Cardiff, added steel and acrylic baths to Twyford's range of sanitaryware. Twyford's is one of the leading manufacturers of bathroom products in the United Kingdom. Storm Doors, which manufactures steel doors, commenced trading in 1984.

CARADON MIRA

Mira, which manufactures shower fittings and valves, was founded in 1921 as a selling agency for industrial instruments and has been based in Cheltenham since the 1930s. It was one of the pioneers in introducing domestic showers in the United Kingdom in the early 1960s and was acquired in 1975. Its marketing subsidiaries were set up in Germany and France in 1966 and 1976 respectively. Triseve, which manufactures condensing gas central heating boilers, was acquired in 1985.

CARADON PLASTIC BUILDING PRODUCTS

Terrain, based in Aylesford, Kent, originated in the merger during the mid-1960s of three Reed companies which had been acquired at various times after 1950. They combined skills in the production of drainage systems using pitch fibre pipes with experience in the manufacture of plastic fittings and plastic soil, waste and rainwater systems. Celufarm, which manufactures plastic timber replacement systems, has been owned since it commenced trading in 1973.

CARADON PLASTICS

L&P, which is based in Mergate, was originally a manufacturer of plastic drain fittings. It makes small mouldings and was acquired in 1963. Westwood, which is based in Rensgate, is a specialist manufacturer of moulding tools, and was acquired in 1973. Rollins, which makes the division's largest mouldings, and is based in Banbury and Wythenshawe, Manchester, was acquired in 1983. Elliott, whose mouldings are used primarily in the electronics industry, is based in Walsall. Its business was acquired in 1983, as was that of BOL. BOL is based in Walsall and Perth, and manufactures glass lenses for industrial applications.

THE ACQUISITION

The Acquisition from Reed was organised by Candover Investments plc ("Candover") and the formation of the Caradon group dates from October, 1985.

The original investors in Caradon included Directors and managers of the Company and of its principal subsidiaries, and subsequently institutional investors, including Candover.

◆ BUSINESS

The Group's strengths are its brands, a thorough understanding of its markets based upon continuing research into changing market needs, and its products, which aim to combine quality and value with efficiency in installation and use.

CARADON TWYFORDS

Caradon Twyford's is one of the leading United Kingdom manufacturers of bathroom products. Its range includes sanitaryware, baths, taps, shower enclosures and a range of accessories. Its total sales in the year ended 29th March, 1987 were £46.0 million, exports accounting for some £5.4 million.

In recent years, a rise in consumers' disposable incomes has coincided with a recognition of the possibilities for enhancing the value and style of the home by upgrading the bathroom. In parallel with this, there has been a trend towards multiple bathrooms. At the same time, in the non-residential building sector, which includes hotels and leisure facilities, there has been an increase in expenditure on refurbishment and renovation projects. Caradon Twyford's market position and broad product range enable it to benefit from these trends.

While the high-volume sector of the bathroom market remains important to Caradon Twyford's, it has been giving increasing emphasis to the mid-and higher-price sectors of the market. Since the Acquisition in October, 1985, Caradon Twyford's programme of consumer research and design development has been intensified. This has resulted in the production of a new range of co-ordinated designs and colours, developed in consultation with interior designers and presented in a new style of brochure and advertising.

Caradon Twyford's sales in the United Kingdom are primarily to builders' merchants and to factors who in turn sell to smaller merchants and retailers. The ultimate choice of product in the domestic housing market is made by consumers, developers or professional installers. A significant part of Caradon Twyford's turnover derives from the "institutional" market, which includes both private and public sector projects, and is based on specifications determined by professional specifiers such as architects, consultants and designers. Overseas sales are made primarily through appointed agents.

Caradon Twyford has two specialist sales forces, one covering builders' merchants, developers, retailers and installers, and the other covering the various specialists in the institutional market. Caradon Twyford's promotional activity concentrates on support for showroom displays and product promotions complemented by magazine advertising directed at the consumer and specifier.

Twyford has four factories around Stoke-on-Trent. The principal manufacturing operation is based in a modern purpose-built factory covering an area of about 15 acres at Alsager. The Curran factory at Cardiff produces vitreous enamelled steel baths, acrylic baths and related products. As an extension of its techniques for the manufacture of steel baths, Curran undertakes fabrication and enamelling work. It also manufactures steel doors marketed under the Storm Doors name. These last two activities account for approximately 11 per cent. of the division's turnover.

CARADON MIRA

Mira, which is based at a seven acre site at Cheltenham, is one of the leading shower specialists in the United Kingdom. The sales of Mira and its marketing subsidiaries for the year ended 29th March, 1987 amounted to some £27.7 million.

Domestic showers are of two main types—instant electric showers, which connect directly to the cold water mains, and mixer showers, which mix water drawn from the domestic hot and cold storage supplies to the required temperature. Instant electric showers have grown rapidly in popularity and now account for about half of the United Kingdom domestic market by value, while mixer showers account for about a quarter of the market; the balance is accounted for by a variety of basic tap showers.

Thermostatic control mechanisms are one of the key features of more sophisticated showers, keeping the temperature constant for safety and comfort against variations in water flow and temperature. Over a number of years, Mira has been innovative in the development of a range of temperature and water flow control equipment and has about 50 employees engaged in product development and testing and applications engineering at its laboratories at Cheltenham.

In recent years, the total volume of sales of domestic showers in the United Kingdom has grown, reflecting the rise in consumers' disposable incomes and changing consumer preferences. Caradon estimates, however, that only some 35 per cent. of United Kingdom households have installed showers to date and believes that there is significant scope for growth in this market.

Mira is increasing its share of the instant electric shower market and is the market leader in the mixer shower market. Mira also supplies equipment for non-domestic users, including showers for institutions such as schools, clubs, hospitals, factories and hotels, and temperature and water flow control equipment for industrial applications. Sales to overseas customers, principally of non-domestic equipment, account for some £6.7 million of Mira's turnover, its major overseas markets being West Germany, Japan, France and Eire. Sales in France and West Germany include products sourced overseas.

Mira's products are sold in the United Kingdom through builders' merchants, factors, electrical wholesalers, British Gas showrooms, DIY superstores and specialist bathroom shops. Mira has separate sales forces for its domestic and institutional customers, supported by a substantial marketing budget which includes promotions in conjunction with builders' merchants and media advertising. The latter is directed at enhancing awareness of the Mira brand by the consumer, professional installer or specifier, and is undertaken largely in newspapers, magazines and trade journals. Promotional activities have recently been extended by Mira's first television advertising campaign.

Triseve manufactures energy efficient condensing gas central heating boilers for domestic use and its turnover in the year ended 29th March, 1987 was some £1.3 million. Its appliances are approved by British Gas plc.

CARADON PLASTIC BUILDING PRODUCTS

Terrain

Terrain is one of the market leaders in plastic soil, waste and rainwater systems in the United Kingdom. In the year ended 29th March, 1987, Terrain's turnover amounted to £27.1 million, exports accounting for £3.1 million.

Terrain's products are used both in new buildings and in the repair, maintenance and improvement sector of the building industry. They are aimed at the professional and quality sector within its market.

The major part of Terrain's business is represented by its above ground systems which are based on the "solvent weld" rather than the "push fit" system for joining. Its below ground systems are concentrated on around-the-house drainage. Terrain's products have a wide range of applications and it has an active programme of product development. It also provides non-standard fittings adapted to the specific requirements of the customer. A comprehensive support service includes a computerised drawing and estimating facility for architects and technical assistance for specifiers, stockists and contractors.

Terrain sells its products through builders' merchants and specialist stockists, and about half of its business is concentrated in the South East of England. Terrain's marketing activities include trade press advertising, promotional seminars, point of sale material for distributors and product catalogues for specifiers.

Terrain's factory and main distribution centre are located at Aylesford in Kent. In addition, it operates four regional depots, at Cumbernauld, Halesowen, Rotherham and Warrington, which are used as local sales offices, distribution centres and for local promotions.

Celuforn

Celuforn manufactures cellular plastic extrusions for use as replacements for timber in a variety of building applications. Celuforn extrusions, which are manufactured from PVC, have a tough, integral skin, are resistant to moisture, dirt and corrosion and do not need painting. Celuforn operates out of a factory at Aylesford. The turnover of Celuforn was some £8.8 million in the year ended 29th March, 1987.

The principal Celuforn products are claddings, skirting, architraves and window boards which are mainly used for repair and maintenance and to replace decayed timber. These products are also used in new building applications. The maintenance-free properties of Celuforn products make their use particularly attractive in relatively inaccessible locations such as eaves and gables. Celuforn also produces a fencing system for both domestic and industrial applications.

Celuforn's customers are builders, local authorities and specialist window installers. It distributes directly to its largest accounts and is currently appointing a national network of stockists to supply small orders. Its advertising is directed through trade magazines to builders and to the replacement window industry and also appears in architects' and other specifiers' journals.

In its earlier years, Celuforn was developed and managed from within Terrain but it is now being run as an independent operation with its own managing director and a small management team which is being strengthened in anticipation of growth in its markets.

CARADON PLASTICS

Caradon Plastics, which had turnover of £31.1 million in the year ended 29th March, 1987, is one of the largest plastic trade moulders in the United Kingdom. The division includes three trade minding companies, Rolinx, Elliott and L&P, which specialise respectively in large, medium and small mouldings, and Westwood, a specialist manufacturer of moulding tools. It also includes BOL, which manufactures glass lenses for industrial applications.

A number of large industrial customers of the trade moulding businesses have adopted sophisticated production management techniques, involving close co-operation between supplier and customer. This co-operation extends from the design and development of the product to the integration of production and delivery schedules. In addition, such customers are increasingly sub-contracting parts of the work content of their products to their supplier. These production management techniques bring benefits to the customer in terms of reduced stocks and increased efficiency and bring to Caradon Plastics as supplier the security of a long-term business relationship.

Caradon Plastics' ability to maintain high production standards and to meet tight delivery schedules, the geographic spread of its business, and its secondary operations, such as finishing and painting, put it in a position to satisfy the increasingly demanding requirements of its industrial customers.

Rolinx, which had turnover of some £19.7 million in the year ended 29th March, 1987, has two manufacturing locations, at Banbury and at Wythenshawe, Manchester. Its Banbury factory produces car bumpers. Rolinx is the sole supplier of injection moulded thermoplastic bumpers for the Montego, Maestro and Rover 800 European series of Rover Group plc, and it has recently entered into an arrangement with Peugeot Talbot Motor Company Limited for the supply of bumpers for the 309 series, the first sales under which will be made in the current financial year. Its Wythenshawe factory produces a range of other mouldings, including drums and front plates for Servis and Hotpot washing machines, motor vehicle components for The Ford Motor Company Limited and large mouldings for Fyfe Ltd. and for customers in the leisure market.

Elliott manufactures mouldings by both compression and thermoplastic injection techniques at its factory in Walsall. It also undertakes finishing and some assembly work for its customers, which are predominantly in the electronics industry, including manufacturers of business machines, computer terminals and television sets. Its major customers include IBM United Kingdom Limited.

L&P produces a wide range of smaller mouldings, in a variety of plastics, at its factory in Margate. Its product range includes casings for jug kettles, power drills, handymen, dispensers and bathroom accessories for companies such as Rowenta (U.K.) Limited, Black & Decker and Kimberly-Clark Limited. A significant part of L&P's business is accounted for by sales to other companies in the Group.

Westwood is based in Ramsgate. Its craftsmen manufacture moulding tools for the injection process used by manufacturers of plastic products. It produces high quality moulding tools for a number of customers including other Caradon companies and it specialises in larger moulding tools weighing between one and seven tonnes.

BOL, which operates from Walsall and from Perth in Scotland, is a volume manufacturer of medium quality glass lenses. BOL's principal products are single and triple lenses for overhead projectors, sight glasses for boiler and chemical plant installations and lenses for stage lighting.

MAJOR CUSTOMERS AND SUPPLIERS

The ultimate decision as to the choice of the products of Caradon Twyford, Caradon Mira and Caradon Plastic Building Products is normally made by the homeowner and professional installer, or by a housing developer or a specifier in the

institutional market. It is at these categories of purchaser that much of Caradon's marketing is directed. These products are all sold to the building industry, predominantly through builders' merchants and specialist stockists.

Caradon aims to maintain good relationships with its builders' merchant customers and works with them in developing and supporting its brands, which gives stability to its customer base. Approximately 21 per cent. of the Group's turnover in the year ended 29th March, 1987 was accounted for by six major chains of builders' merchants, of which the two largest represented about fourteen per cent. of its turnover.

In Caradon Plastics, the increasing adoption of sophisticated production management techniques by its customers has resulted in a consolidation of supplier/customer relationships bringing benefits to both parties. Overall, some nine per cent. of the Group's turnover is accounted for by bumper production for cars produced by Rover Group plc. Of this, approximately two-thirds represents supplies for new cars and the balance is accounted for by sales to Unipart plc for spares.

The Group's major raw material costs relate to plastic powders, steel and energy in the form of natural gas. The plastic powders used by the Group are purchased predominantly from a small number of international chemical groups.

The Directors believe that any general increase in Caradon's costs due to changes in the prices of hydrocarbons would be common to the industry in which it operates.

Most of the Group's purchases and sales are denominated in sterling and it does not therefore have a significant direct exposure to exchange rate fluctuations.

OPERATING STRUCTURE

The Directors of the Company are responsible for the overall control of the Group and for defining and monitoring its policies, strategies and objectives. The Board benefits from having a strong representation of non-executive Directors. As shown below the Board includes, in addition to the Chairman, three other non-executive Directors whose backgrounds in a range of industries complement the experience of the four executive Directors.

The Management Board, which meets monthly, is chaired by Peter Jensen and is composed of the executive Directors of the Company together with senior executives of the principal operating companies. It is responsible for co-ordinating and monitoring the individual operations of the Group. The companies operate with a considerable degree of autonomy within guidelines and targets established through the Management Board.

The Group operates a three-year strategic plan which is updated annually. Following the preparation of the strategic plan, the Group prepares a detailed budget for the following year. Both of these are assembled after detailed consultation with the subsidiaries. The operations of the Group are monitored in detail on a monthly basis against the budget and discussed at monthly meetings of the Management Board.

The cash position of the Group's United Kingdom subsidiaries is reported daily through a computerised link with Midland Bank plc, which the Head Office uses to monitor cash utilisation.

DIRECTORS, MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEES

DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY

The Directors of the Company are as follows:—

Anthony Hichens, aged 50, is non-executive Chairman and joined Caradon in September, 1985. He is currently a Managing Director and the Chief Financial Officer of Consolidated Gold Fields PLC and is a non-executive Director of Cambridge Electronic Industries plc and Greenfriar Investment Company plc. He was formerly Financial Director and Deputy Managing Director of Redland PLC.

Peter Jensen, aged 47, is the Group Managing Director and Chief Executive, and joined Caradon in September, 1985. He was formerly a Director of Redland PLC, with responsibility for a number of its building materials businesses including the Chairmanship of its bricks division. His previous background was in marketing and general management, and he is a non-executive Director of a number of unquoted companies. He is a Dutch national.

Dennis Arbon, aged 55, is Deputy Chairman of Mira. He joined Mira in 1980 and was appointed to the Board of Caradon in April, 1987. He is Joint Chairman of the Gloucestershire Enterprise Agency and the immediate past president of the Engineering Employers' Western Association.

Daniel Cohen, aged 38, is the Group Finance Director and joined Caradon in May, 1986. He is a chartered accountant and formerly held senior positions within the Imperial Group plc, including Finance Director of Courage Limited and of Sacoona and Speed Limited.

Stephen Curran, aged 44, is a non-executive Director, and was appointed to the Board of Caradon in October, 1985. He is Deputy Chief Executive of Candover Investments plc and a non-executive Director of Greggs plc and of a number of unquoted companies.

Alan Heeks, aged 38, is Managing Director of Caradon Twyford and also co-ordinates Group marketing policies. He joined Caradon in March, 1986 and was formerly Managing Director of Redland Primo Limited, a construction materials and project services company, and before that was Sales and Marketing Director of Redland Roof Tiles Limited. He is a Director of the National Home Improvement Council.

Clive Thompson, aged 44, is a non-executive Director and was appointed to the Board of Caradon in June, 1986. He is Group Chief Executive of Rentokil Group PLC and was formerly Managing Director of Jeyes Group Limited, the health and hygiene division of Cadbury Schweppes plc.

Ray Wheeler, aged 52, is a non-executive Director, and was appointed to the Board of Caradon in June, 1986. He is Chairman and Chief Executive of Myson Group PLC and was formerly an Associate Executive Director of The General Electric Company p.l.c. and before that was a Managing Director of Hambros Bank Limited.

MANAGEMENT BOARD

The members of the Management Board are as follows:—

P. J. Jensen Group Managing Director and Chief Executive
D. C. Arbon Deputy Chairman, Mira
L. B. Bryan Deputy Chairman, Terrain and Celuforn
D. C. Cohen Group Finance Director
A. D. Heeks Managing Director, Twyford
J. J. Roe Company Secretary
D. C. Wildley Managing Director, Caradon Plastics
G. M. Yates Deputy Chairman, Twyford

Leo Bryan, aged 54, is responsible for both Terrain and Celuforn. He joined Terrain in 1974, was appointed its Managing Director in 1976 and Deputy Chairman of both companies in 1986.

Jeremy Roe, aged 39, is a barrister and joined Caradon in 1986 having previously held a number of senior positions in the engineering and construction division of The Signal Group of Companies. He is responsible for legal affairs throughout the Group.

David Wildley, aged 47, is responsible for the companies within the Caradon Plastics division. He joined Caradon in 1986 having previously been Managing Director of Redland Roof Tiles Limited.

Geoffrey Yates, aged 54, is responsible for Twyford's finance, administration, industrial relations and technical functions and for the co-ordination of personnel matters throughout the Group. He has been with Twyford since 1970. He is Chairman of the Council of British Ceramic Sanitaryware Manufacturers.

OTHER SENIOR EXECUTIVES

The Group's other senior executives include the following:—

Anthony Fuller, aged 50, is the Managing Director of L&P. He joined L&P in 1984 and was appointed Managing Director in 1986.

John Hancock, aged 44, is the Managing Director of Rolinx. He joined Rolinx in 1985 and was appointed Managing Director in 1986.

John Martin, aged 55, is the Managing Director of Celuforn. He joined Terrain in 1974 and was appointed Managing Director of Celuforn in 1984.

David Pendlebury, aged 34, is the Managing Director of Elliott. He joined Elliott in 1986. He has a doctorate in production engineering.

David Thomas, aged 39, is the Group Project Accountant and has worked with Group companies for 13 years. He is a member of the Chartered Institute of Management Accountants.

Michael Vincent, aged 30, is a chartered accountant and is Group Financial Controller. Prior to joining Caradon in 1986 he was with Peat Marwick McLintock.

Simon Wheeler, aged 42, is the Managing Director of Terrain. He was appointed to his present position in 1986 and was formerly Marketing Director of Mira, which he joined in 1984.

EMPLOYEES

The Group has 3,348 employees in the United Kingdom, as follows:—

Caradon Twyford	1,297
Caradon Mira	766
Caradon Plastic Building Products	542
Caradon Plastics	725
Head Office	18
	3,348

Including support staff, 1,963 employees are engaged in production, 330 in marketing and selling, 111 in product development and the balance in finance, administration, distribution, and maintenance. 42 employees are based overseas.

The management of Caradon attaches great importance to communications and the maintenance of good relations with employees. A substantial number of the Group's employees are members of unions appropriate to their occupations. Twyford, Terrain and Celuforn operate closed shop arrangements with the relevant unions.

PENSION SCHEMES

The majority of the Group's employees are members of the Caradon Pension Scheme which was established on 6th April, 1986. As from 6th October, 1986 certain senior executives of the Group became members of the Caradon Executive Pension Scheme. Both schemes are contributory and provide retirement benefits on a final salary basis. The Group's overseas employees have pension scheme arrangements appropriate to their local conditions.

At the time of the Acquisition, arrangements were made to transfer the accrued benefits of relevant employees from the Read Pension Scheme (the "Read Scheme") to the Caradon Pension Scheme. Over 95 per cent. of these employees elected to transfer their accrued benefits to the Caradon Pension Scheme and the rest elected to leave their accrued benefits in the Read Scheme. The amount to be transferred from the Read Scheme to the Caradon Pension Scheme has been agreed between the respective actuarial advisers and an interim transfer has been made. The final transfer is expected to be made before the end of 1987.

The Caradon Pension Scheme and the Caradon Executive Pension Scheme have received provisional approval from the Inland Revenue and the Directors expect that both schemes will be formally approved by the Inland Revenue in due course. Caradon has been advised by its independent actuarial advisers that its pension schemes are adequately funded.

SHARE INCENTIVE ARRANGEMENTS

The Directors believe that a major contributor to the Group's development since the Acquisition has been and will continue to be the commitment of its employees. They consider that all personnel should identify closely with the fortunes of the Group as a whole. Caradon will continue to operate its existing share option scheme for senior executives and intends in due course to implement a savings-related share option scheme for all eligible employees. The terms of these schemes are summarised under "Summary of incentive arrangements" in Part IV of these Listing Particulars.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR EMPLOYEES UNDER THE OFFER

In order to encourage wide share ownership among employees of Caradon, special arrangements have been made for employees to participate in the Offer. Up to 10 per cent. of the share capital being offered is being reserved for preferential applications for the benefit of employees.

Under the Matching Offer, eligible employees may apply at the Offer price for shares with an aggregate value at the Offer price not exceeding £50, £100 or £150. These shares will be lodged for two years with the Trustees of Caradon's Profit Sharing Schemes. The Trustees will acquire, for the benefit of such employees, additional shares under the Offer equal to the number of shares lodged with them. The additional shares purchased by the Trustees will be retained for a period of up to five years, when they will be released to the relevant employees without further payment.

Shares purchased by employees under the Matching Offer and those acquired by the Trustees will be treated as preferential applications and included within the 10 per cent. limit.

The funds used by the Trustees to acquire shares for the purpose of the Matching Offer will be provided by Caradon and treated for tax purposes as a charge against its profits under the Caradon Profit Sharing Schemes which have been approved under the Finance Act 1978. The maximum expenditure by Caradon for this purpose will be £510,000 before tax relief and it is not intended that any further contributions will be made. The net expenditure in this regard will be treated as an extraordinary item in the 1987/88 Group accounts.

In addition to shares they acquire under the Matching Offer, employees will be guaranteed a minimum allocation of 200 shares per employee or such lesser number as they apply for.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

REASONS FOR THE ISSUE AND PROCEEDS

The listing of the shares of the Company on The Stock Exchange has been one of the continuing objectives of Caradon.

Since the Acquisition, Caradon has achieved a significant improvement in profitability and the total increase in net cash resources up to 29th March, 1987, the latest balance sheet date, has been £18.5 million, of which £2.4 million represents the cash proceeds from disposal of certain non-core businesses.

Although the Board of Caradon is confident that Caradon could continue to operate successfully as a private company, it believes that the Group's prospects will be enhanced by a listing of its shares. The benefits of Caradon's flotation include improved access to the various markets for capital to facilitate the Group's future development, both in its existing businesses and through acquisitions.

All the 13,450,000 Ordinary shares now being offered are new Ordinary shares being issued for cash. The net proceeds of the issue of the new Ordinary shares, after deduction of the expenses of the Offer and the cost of the Matching Offer to employees, are estimated at £31.0 million.

Under the arrangements described in paragraphs 1.8 and 9 under "General information" in these Listing Particulars, the above net proceeds will be applied in repaying the remaining balances of £4 million of the Company's 12 per cent. subordinated secured loan stock and the £10 million 15 per cent. loan from The General Electric Pension Trust, in redeeming the £5 million of Preference shares and in purchasing the Deferred shares and as to £12.0 million in reducing other borrowings.

NET ASSETS

The consolidated net tangible assets of Caradon at 29th March, 1987, attributable to all classes of shareholder, as shown in the Accountants' Report, amounted to £18.8 million. Taking into account the net proceeds of the issue of the new Ordinary shares, pro-forma net tangible assets as at that date attributable to Ordinary shareholders would have been £42.8 million, representing 79.7p per Ordinary share, based on the number of shares in issue following the Offer.

DEBT/EQUITY RATIO

At 29th March, 1987, the Group's net indebtedness was some £33.9 million. On the basis of implementation of the Offer and application of the net proceeds in the manner set out above, the pro-forma net indebtedness of Caradon (after deducting cash resources) would have been £7.9 million at 29th March, 1987. On the above basis, pro-forma net indebtedness would have amounted to 18.5 per cent. of pro-forma net tangible assets at 29th March, 1987.

WORKING CAPITAL

The Directors consider that, having regard to the available facilities and cash resources, Caradon will have sufficient working capital following the Offer for its present requirements.

TRADING RECORD

The following table, extracted from the Accountants' Report, summarises the results of the Group for the five years ended 29th March, 1987:—

	Years ended on or about 31st March				
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Turnover	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Caradon Twyford	42.5	44.0	43.1	45.2	46.0
Caradon Mira	18.4	20.7	21.5	25.2	29.0
Caradon Plastic Building Products	26.3	30.1	28.4	30.5	36.0
Caradon Plastics	10.4	21.4	26.1	27.9	31.1
	97.6	116.2	119.1	128.8	142.1
Trading profit					
(Before exceptional items)					
Caradon Twyford	2.6	3.4	1.9	3.1	4.0
Caradon Mira	2.0	2.3	2.8	2.8	4.5
Caradon Plastic Building Products	5.2	5.0	1.9	2.6	5.4
Caradon Plastics	(0.5)	0.6	0.4	1.2	2.2
	9.3	11.3	7.0	9.7	16.1

As set out in the Accountants' Report, the businesses were brought into the books of the Group following the Acquisition at their fair values to Caradon, and accordingly assets and liabilities were revalued as appropriate and certain accruals were made for reorganisation costs identified at that time. These accruals have been absorbed by reorganisation expenditure incurred since the Acquisition and certain additional costs of this nature have been charged against trading profits. This initial reorganisation programme is now largely complete, although the Directors intend to continue to keep the Group's cost base under review.

The division of profits between the two halves of the Company's financial year can be affected by changes in market conditions. As set out in note 19 (i) to the Accountants' Report, some £6.3 million of the profit before interest, tax and extraordinary items of £9.7 million in 1985/86 arose in the 22 week period following the Acquisition. The most significant factor contributing to the increase in this period was a general improvement in the market for building materials products. The proportions of profit before interest, tax and extraordinary items arising in the two halves of the year ended 29th March, 1987 were approximately equal.

CARADON TWYFORDS

The turnover of Caradon Twyford increased by eight per cent. over the period 1982/83 to 1986/87. For the reasons set out below, turnover in the United Kingdom remained at around £33 million in the first three years of this period, but increased to £37 million in 1985/86 and over £40 million in 1986/87, reflecting increased sales of bathroom and other products.

In the period 1982/83 to 1984/85, Caradon Twyford's market share in the United Kingdom declined due to increased competition and a product range and Caradon Twyford's inability to raise prices fully with developments in the market. 1984/85 adversely affected profitability in that year.

The period since the Acquisition in October 1985 has reflected Caradon Twyford's changed marketing strategy and new designs, as well as a generally more favourable market environment in the United Kingdom. Economic and political developments have affected export markets in the Middle East, but this has been

Caradon plc

compensated by increased sales in the United Kingdom. Exports, which accounted for between 20 and 24 per cent. of the division's turnover in the period 1982/83 to 1984/85, accounted for approximately 12 per cent. of turnover in 1986/87. The increase in trading profit principally reflects the benefits of the rationalisation of production facilities, as well as improved production efficiencies, lower fuel costs and also the effect of price increases in March, 1986, although the high volume sector remains competitive.

CARADON MIRA

The profits of Mira have grown significantly over the period. This has reflected the introduction of new products resulting in an increase in overall market share. Increased marketing expenditure to promote new products, together with increased operating charges, resulted in a levelling of profits in 1985/86. The significant increase in trading profit for 1986/87 reflects strong growth in both sales of electric showers and sales of products to the institutional markets in a buoyant environment and the benefits of expenditure made in 1985/86 on product and market development. The results of Caradon Mira shown above in the years 1983/84 to 1986/87 include those of Trisave, which made small trading losses over the period.

CARADON PLASTIC BUILDING PRODUCTS

In 1982/83 and 1983/84 Terrain accounted for virtually all of the trading profits of the division. Profitability at Terrain was reduced in 1984/85 principally by price cutting in the plastic plumbing and drainage industry, against a background of higher interest rates and the imposition of VAT on home improvements. Action was taken to reduce costs and improve production efficiencies, and costs associated with this have been included as part of the exceptional item for 1984/85 in the Accountants' Report. The benefit of these measures, together with an improving market situation which allowed some restoration of price, resulted in increased profitability in 1985/86. Favourable market conditions in 1986/87 led to both volume and price increases in the plumbing and drainage market in the United Kingdom, and the resulting profit improvement was enhanced by further cost reduction measures during the year.

The turnover of Celuform has more than trebled over the past four years to £8.8 million in 1986/87. Celuform operated at around breakeven in the years 1982/83 to 1984/85 due to the costs of developing the product and processes and the commissioning of new plant, but by 1985/86 initial production difficulties were overcome and profitability increased. Increasing appreciation of the maintenance-free properties of Celuform's sales by over 40 per cent. per annum in both 1985/86 and 1986/87. Improved profitability in the last two years has reflected increased turnover, production efficiencies and an improved sales mix.

CARADON PLASTICS

The increase in the turnover of Caradon Plastics between 1982/83 and 1983/84 is attributable largely to increased volumes, following the launch of the Maestro and Montego range of cars by Rover Group plc and the acquisition of the business and assets of Elliott. The increase in profitability in 1986/87 was due principally to the effects of cost reductions and higher capacity utilisation at Rolrix and Elliott.

Rolrix was originally a single-site operation located at Wythenshawe in Manchester. During 1984/85 Rolrix commissioned an additional factory at Banbury, into which it transferred the production of car bumpers for Rover Group plc. Associated relocation costs are included in the exceptional item for that year in the Accountants' Report. Following initial delays in the launch of the Montego and start-up production problems, the bumper factory at Banbury now operates at acceptable levels of capacity utilisation.

L&P has consistently operated at high levels of capacity utilisation and efficiency in the five year period and the Directors are seeking appropriate ways of expanding its business.

PROFITS AND EARNINGS

As explained above under "Reasons for the issue and proceeds", it is intended that the net proceeds of the Offer will be applied in redeeming Caradon's Preference shares, in purchasing the Deferred shares and in reducing its borrowings. Caradon's Preferred Ordinary and "B" Ordinary shares are being converted, and its resulting ordinary share capital sub-divided into 5p Ordinary shares.

The historical pre-tax profits and earnings of Caradon for the year ended 29th March, 1987 arose on the basis of a capital structure substantially different from that which will exist following the Offer. The table below includes the following:—

- the actual earnings for 1986/87 (as extracted from the Accountants' Report) attributable to holders of Ordinary shares (excluding Ordinary shares to be issued under the Offer); and
- the pro-forma earnings for 1986/87 attributable to holders of Ordinary shares (including Ordinary shares to be issued under the Offer) as if the net proceeds of the Offer (after redemption of the Preference shares and purchase of the Deferred shares) and of businesses sold during the year had been available to the Group throughout the year and had been used, as intended, to repay the remaining balances of £4 million of the Company's 12 per cent. subordinated unsecured loan stock and the £10 million 15 per cent. loan from The General Electric Pension Trust, and the remainder had been applied to reduce the Group's bank borrowings. In calculating the pro-forma net interest charge, it has been assumed that Caradon's borrowings had been structured throughout the year in accordance with arrangements which will become effective following the Offer. Accordingly, the average monthly net borrowings of the Group throughout the year have been taken, as adjusted, and interest calculated thereon using interest rates which would have been applicable under the Group's present borrowing arrangements to the months in question. A 35 per cent. tax rate has been assumed.

	Actual £000	Pro-forma £000
Trading profit for the year ended 29th March, 1987	16,069	16,069
Net interest payable	(5,495)	(1,954)
	10,574	14,115
Taxation	(3,681)	(4,940)
Profit after taxation	6,893	9,175
Dividends on Preference shares	(449)	—
	6,444	9,175
Weighted average number of Ordinary shares (million)	39.7	—
Weighted average number of Ordinary shares, including Ordinary shares issued under the Offer (million)	—	53.2
Earnings per Ordinary share	16.2p	17.2p
Price/earnings multiple at the Offer price	15.4 times	14.5 times

DIVIDENDS

If Caradon had been a listed company throughout the year ended 29th March, 1987 and assuming earnings per Ordinary share of 17.2p, the Directors would have expected to recommend the payment of net dividends totalling 8.0p per Ordinary share (equivalent to 9.2p per Ordinary share including the associated tax credit) and implying a gross dividend yield at the Offer price of 3.3 per cent. The net cost of such dividends would have been covered 2.9 times by pro-forma earnings per Ordinary share for that year.

The Directors intend that approximately one third of the total dividend in respect of future financial years will be paid as an interim dividend in January and that the balance will be paid as a final dividend in August. All the Ordinary shares in issue following the Offer will rank for any interim dividend payable in January, 1988 in respect of the year ending 3rd April, 1988.

THE FUTURE

The Directors are confident that Caradon's existing building materials businesses have good prospects and are well placed to take advantage of a continuation of growth in the United Kingdom building sector.

The Directors intend to:—

- build on Caradon's market positions and its well known brands, and use these to extend its product range;
 - continue to improve Caradon's operating and production efficiencies in order to optimise its position relative to its competitors, and to maximise its flexibility to respond to changing circumstances; and
 - use the expertise of the Group's senior management in both light and heavy building materials businesses to exploit opportunities for acquisitions of complementary businesses.
- Caradon Plastics enables the Group's expertise in moulding plastics to be extended to areas other than building materials. The Directors intend to build on its existing relationships with its customers, and to take advantage of opportunities to extend its product and customer base.

Although the Group's development plans include making acquisitions in complementary areas, no specific acquisitions are presently being considered. Trading in the current year has begun satisfactorily throughout the Group. The significant progress has been achieved by Caradon since the Acquisition. The Directors believe that further progress will be made and look to the future with confidence.

PART II

ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT

The following is a copy of a report to the Directors of the Company and the Directors of S G Warburg & Co. Ltd. by Peat Marwick McLintock, Chartered Accountants.

Peat Marwick McLintock

The Directors,
Caradon plc,
The Directors,
S G Warburg & Co. Ltd.

1 Pudding Dock,
Blackburn,
Lancashire BB4 5PD.
19th June, 1987

Gentlemen,

Caradon plc ("the Company") was incorporated on 4th March, 1985 and re-registered as a public limited company on 19th May, 1987. Under an agreement dated 23rd October, 1985

the Company acquired from Reed International P.L.C. ("Reed") the whole of the issued share capital of Reed Building Products Limited ("RBP") which together with its subsidiaries and the Company are collectively referred to as "the Group". We refer to this transaction as "the Acquisition".

We have examined the audited accounts of each of the companies comprising the Group for the five accounting periods of 52 weeks ended 29th March, 1987. The accounts for the three accounting periods ended 31st March, 1985 were audited by Price Waterhouse, Chartered Accountants, Southwark Towers, 32 London Bridge Street, London SE1 1SY and those for the two accounting periods ended 29th March, 1987 by ourselves. Our examination has been carried out in accordance with the Auditing Guidelines: Prospectuses and the reporting account.

The summarised accounts set out below are derived from a consolidation of the audited accounts of the companies now comprising the Group after making such adjustments as we consider appropriate. These summarised accounts exclude those companies which formed part of the Acquisition but which, not being part of the Group's core activities, have been disposed of subsequently.

Prior to the Acquisition, Reed's investment in RBP was largely represented by loans, which did not bear interest and varied in amount, totalling some £61 million at 23rd October, 1985. In addition the tax charges or credits of the Group were affected by the Reed group's tax position. The Company financed the Acquisition by an issue of shares which raised some £10.6 million and £55 million of interest bearing loans. Following the Offer of Ordinary shares in the Company ("the Offer") and the capital reorganisation referred to in note 16, the net proceeds of the Offer will be applied as to £5 million in redeeming the Redeemable Preference Shares and the balance in reducing interest bearing loans.

In view of the different capital structures it is not meaningful to compare the interest, tax and dividends which arose under the financial structure in existence before the Acquisition with those in the period after the Acquisition. Accordingly, for the four accounting periods ended 30th March, 1986 net interest, tax and dividends, details of which are shown in notes 18 and 19, have been excluded from the summarised consolidated profit and loss accounts; in the summarised consolidated statements of source and application of funds these items, up to the date of the Acquisition, have been included as part of movements on the inter-company account with Reed. As at the date of the Acquisition the assets and liabilities of the RBP group were revealed to their fair value to the Company, and appropriate accruals were made for reorganisation costs, in arriving at goodwill arising on the Acquisition as detailed in note 15.

In our opinion the summarised consolidated accounts, together with the notes thereon, which are prepared on the basis described above and in accordance with the stated accounting policies, give respectively:

- a true and fair view of the profit before interest and tax and, having regard to the treatment of interest, tax and dividends up to the Acquisition, of the source and application of funds for the Group for the four accounting periods ended 30th March, 1986;
- a true and fair view of the results and of the source and application of funds for the Group for the accounting period ended 29th March, 1987; and
- a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Group at the end of each accounting period.

CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNTS

The summarised consolidated profit and loss accounts of the Group for the periods under review are set out below. The figures have been prepared in accordance with format 2 of the Companies Act 1985, which is the basis on which the companies in the Group have prepared their statutory accounts throughout the period:

	3rd April 1983 £000	1st April 1984 £000	31st March 1985 £000	30th March 1986 £000	29th March 1987 £000
Turnover	97,633	118,231	119,096	128,848	142,069
Net operating charges	(88,537)	(104,904)	(112,062)	(118,112)	(125,960)
Trading profit	9,296	11,327	7,034	9,736	16,069
Exceptional items	—	—	(1,208)	—	—
Profit before interest, tax and extraordinary items	9,296	11,327	5,826	9,736	16,069
Net interest payable	—	—	—	—	(5,495)
Profit before tax and extraordinary items	—	—	—	—	10,574
Tax	—	—	—	—	(3,681)
Profit attributable to shareholders before extraordinary items	—	—	—	—	6,893
Extraordinary items	—	—	—	—	(974)
Profit attributable to shareholders	—	—	—	—	5,919
Dividends	—	—	—	—	(974)
Profit transferred to reserves	—	—	—	—	4,945
Earnings per 5p Ordinary share	—	—	—	—	16.2p

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

The summarised consolidated balance sheets of the Group at the end of each of the periods under review are set out below:

	3rd April 1983 £000	1st April 1984 £000	31st March 1985 £000	30th March 1986 £000	29th March 1987 £000
Fixed assets:					
Tangible assets	10	26,212	31,316	37,826	34,880
Current assets:					
Stock	11	18,938	22,219	24,024	23,768
Debtors	12	22,984	24,597	30,719	27,984
Cash at bank and in hand	—	189	90	648	13,642
	—	42,111	46,906	55,391	65,392
Current liabilities:					
Creditors due within one year	13	(13,830)	(15,055)	(18,663)	(32,598)
Net current assets	—	28,281	31,851	35,728	32,794
Total assets less current liabilities	—	54,493	63,167	73,554	67,674
Creditors due after more than one year:					
Financing from Reed	14	(48,184)	(63,819)	(88,106)	—
Term loans	14	(345)	(343)	(319)	(65,000)
Other	14	(196)	(570)	(2,355)	(671)
Provisions for liabilities and charges	15	—	—	—	(762)
	—	5,767	8,335	1,774	11,724
Capital and reserves:					
Share capital	16	—	—	—	9,488
Share premium	17	—	—	—	1,012
Pre-Acquisition share capital and reserves	18	5,757	8,335	1,774	—
Post-Acquisition reserves	19	—	—	—	1,224
	—	5,757	8,335	1,774	11,724

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SOURCE AND APPLICATION OF FUNDS

The summarised consolidated statements of source and application of funds of the Group for the periods under review are set out below:

	3rd April 1983 £000	1st April 1984 £000	31st March 1985 £000	30th March 1986 £000	29th March 1987 £000
Source of funds					
Profit on ordinary activities before interest, tax and extraordinary items	9,296	11,327	5,826	9,736	16,069
Interest paid post Acquisition	—	—	—	(2,857)	(5,495)
Extraordinary items	—	—	—	(1,040)	—
	9,296	11,327	5,826	6,879	9,534
Adjustment for items not involving the movement of funds:					
Depreciation	2,838	3,488	3,998	4,763	4,552
Other	(42)	—	2	(14)	(91)
Funds generated from operations	12,090	14,793	9,826	11,628	13,995
Funds from other sources					
Net effect of the Acquisition (note (i))	—	—	—	8,659	—
Sale of fixed assets	763	1,056	237	166	485
Sale of subsidiaries	—	—	—	—	2,350
Issue of shares	—	—	—	—	134
	12,853	15,849	10,063	20,453	16,944
Application of Funds					
Purchase of fixed assets	(6,389)	(9,604)	(11,700)	(6,278)	(3,183)
Tax paid post Acquisition	—	—	—	(9)	(2,459)
Dividends paid post Acquisition	(2,752)	(2,787)	5,044	(10,468)	(764)
Other movements (note (ii))	3,672	3,458	3,407	3,898	10,552
Working capital movement	(1,279)	(3,281)	(1,805)	258	933
(Increase)/decrease in stocks	(1,781)	(1,613)	(6,122)	2,735	(2,820)
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	(700)	1,337	5,078	5,214	129
(Increase)/decrease in creditors	—	—	—	—	—
Net source of funds	(88)	(99)	558	11,905	8,794
Applied as to:					
Repayment of loans	—	—	—	—	7,000
Reduction in medium term loans	—	—	—	—	14,000
(Decrease)/increase in net cash balances	(88)	(99)	558	11,905	(12,208)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash resources (note (iii))	(88)	(99)	558	11,905	8,794

(i) The net movement in funds as a result of the Acquisition comprises:

	£000
Issue of shares	10,601
Term loans	55,000
	65,601
Cash consideration for the acquisition of RBP	(60,991)
Acquisition and share issue expenses	(1,759)
Net cash raised	2,851
Sale of fixed assets to Reed	5,808
	8,659

(ii) Other movements

During the period of ownership by Reed, the movements on the net funding provided, which comprised net interest, tax, dividends and other inter-company account movements have been aggregated.

(iii) Net liquid funds

The total net increase in cash resources subsequent to the date of the Acquisition has been some £18.5 million.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND BASIS OF PREPARATION

The principal accounting policies of the Group which, where applicable, have been applied consistently throughout the period under review, are as follows:

(a) Basis of accounting

The summarised consolidated accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified for the revaluation of freehold land and buildings.

(b) Basis of preparation

The summarised consolidated accounts of the Group for the four accounting periods ended 30th March, 1986 have been derived from a consolidation of the audited accounts of the companies comprising the Group at 29th March, 1987. These companies are listed in paragraph 2 under "General information" in the Listing Particulars dated 19th June, 1987. The summarised consolidated accounts for the 52 weeks ended 29th March, 1987 have been extracted from the audited accounts of the Group after excluding the results of those companies which formed part of the Acquisition but which, not being part of the Group's core activities, have been disposed of prior to 29th March, 1987. During the period under review the following companies began trading and their results have been included from the date at which they began trading even if they were not owned by RBP at that date.

	Date trading commenced
Caradon Elliott Limited*	28th February, 1983
Caradon British Optical Limited*	29th August, 1983
Trisave Batters Limited	1st September, 1983
Caradon Storm Doors Limited*	1st June, 1984
Twyfords Bathrooms Inc.	1st October, 1985

*the assets and businesses of these companies were acquired on the dates stated.

(c) Depreciation and amortisation

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost with the exception of land and buildings which are stated at valuation.

No depreciation is provided on land. The revalued amounts of buildings are being written off over their estimated useful lives on a straight line basis. Short leasehold properties are depreciated over the period to the next rent review. For all other assets, depreciation is provided to write off the book amount of those assets over their expected useful lives at the following rates per annum:

Freehold buildings	3 per cent. to 5 per cent.
Plant, machinery and tools	3 per cent. to 20 per cent.
Furniture and fittings	5 per cent. to 50 per cent.
Motor vehicles	25 per cent. to 33 per cent.

(d) Stock and work in progress

Stock and work in progress is stated at the lower of cost, including production overheads, and net realisable value.

(e) Research and development

All expenditure on research and development is written off in the period in which it is incurred.

(f) Pensions

The Group's contributions are charged against profits in the period in which contributions are made.

(g) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided on the liability method in respect of short term timing differences between profits computed for tax purposes and profits as stated for accounts purposes. Provision is not made for other timing differences where a liability is not expected to arise in the foreseeable future.

(h) Goodwill

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of subsidiaries is written off in the period of acquisition.

(i) Leases and hire purchase contracts

Assets held under finance leases are included as tangible assets at their purchase price and depreciated over the asset life. The obligations relating to finance leases are included as appropriate under creditors due within or after one year. The rentals under operating leases are charged to profit, as incurred, over the term of the lease.

(j) Grants

The cost of buildings and plant is stated after deduction of grants receivable.

(k) Translation of foreign currencies

Trading results are translated at average exchange rates. Assets and liabilities are translated at the rate ruling on the balance sheet date. All trading foreign currency gains and losses are taken to the profit and loss account. Differences arising on the re-translation of the net assets of overseas subsidiaries are treated as a reserve movement.

NOTES

1. TURNOVER

The analysis of turnover by division is as follows:

	3rd April 1983 £000	1st April 1984 £000	31st March 1985 £000	30th March 1986 £000	29th March 1987 £000
Caradon Twyfords	42,509	44,020	43,129	45,189	45,349
Caradon Mira	18,444	20,876	21,486	25,237	29,041
Caradon Plastic Building Products	28,281	30,072	28,410	30,485	35,989
Caradon Plastics	10,399	21,484	28,072	27,937	31,100
	97,633	118,231	119,096	128,848	142,069

The geographical analysis of turnover

3. TRADING PROFIT

The analysis of trading profit by division is as follows:

	3rd April 1983	1st April 1984	31st March 1985	30th March 1986	28th March 1987
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Caradon Tywylford	2,628	3,398	1,947	3,047	3,995
Caradon MIRA	1,951	2,354	2,763	2,828	4,516
Caradon Plastic Building Products	5,185	4,966	1,892	2,625	5,407
Caradon Plastics	(469)	609	432	1,238	2,151
	9,299	11,327	7,034	9,736	16,069

4. EXCEPTIONAL ITEMS

The exceptional items arising in the period ended 31st March, 1986, comprise relocation costs of £840,000 and redundancy costs of £568,000.

5. NET INTEREST PAYABLE

The analysis of net interest payable since the Acquisition is as follows:

	22 weeks ended 30th March 1986	52 weeks ended 28th March 1987
	£'000	£'000
12 per cent. subordinated unsecured loan stock	316	634
Bank loans	2,114	3,163
Other loans	880	2,002
Overdrafts	40	178
Less interest receivable	3,460	5,972
Bank deposit accounts and short term loans	(583)	(477)
	2,687	5,495

Prior to the Acquisition no material interest charges were incurred as most of the RBP group's funding was provided on an interest free basis. The interest charge in the periods from the Acquisition to 28th March, 1987 represents principally interest payable on loans used to finance the Acquisition.

6. TAX

The analysis of the Group tax charge in the period since the Acquisition is as follows:

	22 weeks ended 30th March 1986	52 weeks ended 28th March 1987
	£'000	£'000
United Kingdom corporation tax	1,181	3,688
Overseas tax	22	6
Deferred tax	—	(13)
	1,203	3,681

The charges for tax for the period from 4th April, 1982 to 31st March, 1986 were affected by the tax position of Reed, which surrendered group relief for no consideration so as substantially to eliminate liabilities to United Kingdom corporation tax in the RBP group.

7. EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS

The extraordinary item of £974,000 in the period ended 28th March, 1987 represents costs incurred in the early repayment of £7 million of Group borrowings and a change in banking arrangements (net of £66,000 tax relief).

8. DIVIDENDS

The analysis of dividends paid and accrued since the Acquisition is as follows:

	22 weeks ended 30th March 1986	52 weeks ended 28th March 1987
	£'000	£'000
8 per cent. Cumulative Redeemable Preference shares ("Preference shares")	196	449
Convertible Cumulative Participating Preferred Ordinary shares ("Preferred Ordinary shares")	180	525
	376	974

No dividend has been paid on the Ordinary or 'B' Ordinary shares of the Company in issue since 23rd October, 1985.

The dividend payable on the Preferred Ordinary shares in respect of the period ended 28th March, 1987 is payable on 1st July, 1987 and is five per cent. of the consolidated Group profit before tax and extraordinary items.

Additional dividends will be payable on the Preference shares in respect of the period from 30th March, 1987 to 3rd July, 1987, being the date of their redemption.

9. EARNINGS PER ORDINARY SHARE

Earnings of 16.2 pence per Ordinary share have been calculated on the basis of the profit after tax attributable to Ordinary shareholders before extraordinary items and after dividends on the Preference shares.

For the purposes of this computation, ordinary share capital has been taken as being 39,736,980 Ordinary shares, being the capital in issue after the changes in share capital referred to in note 16(b), (i) and (ii) but excluding any new shares to be issued in connection with the Offer and including shares issued during the period ended 28th March, 1987 on a weighted average basis.

Fully diluted earnings per Ordinary share calculated on the above basis would have been 18.9 pence.

10. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

The analysis of tangible fixed assets at 28th March, 1987 is as follows:

	Cost at valuation £'000	Accumulated depreciation £'000	Net book value £'000
Land and buildings			
— Freehold at valuation	5,856	289	5,567
— at cost	1,182	187	995
— Short leasehold	185	121	67
Motor vehicles	3,017	1,552	1,465
Furniture and fittings	3,051	1,928	1,123
Plant, machinery and tools	46,228	23,390	22,838
	60,623	27,447	33,176

The freehold properties were revalued as at 31st March, 1985 by Reed's professionally qualified surveyors at open market value for their existing use. Freehold land and buildings included at valuation, if included on an historical cost basis, would have had a net book value of £5,148,000.

Assets with a net book value of £128,000 were held under finance leases as at 28th March, 1987.

11. STOCK

The analysis of stock is as follows:

	1986 £'000	1987 £'000
Raw materials and consumables	5,102	4,607
Work in progress	4,373	4,510
Finished goods and goods for resale	12,417	12,537
Maintenance stock	1,267	1,179
	23,768	22,833

12. DEBTORS

The analysis of debtors is as follows:

	1986 £'000	1987 £'000
Trade debtors	24,429	27,303
Other debtors	751	764
Prepayments and accrued income	454	387
Net realisable value of discontinued businesses	2,350	—
	27,984	28,454

13. CREDITORS DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

The analysis of creditors due within one year is as follows:

	1986 £'000	1987 £'000
Bank loans and overdrafts (secured)	1,089	3,285
Trade creditors	14,387	14,572
Other creditors:		
— Corporation tax	2,722	3,806
— Social security and other taxes	2,753	3,759
— Other	3,940	5,348
Accruals	7,111	4,840
Accrued dividends	376	600
Advance corporation tax	154	222
Obligations under finance leases	56	69
	32,598	36,301

14. CREDITORS DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR

The analysis of creditors due after more than one year is as follows:

	1986 £'000	1987 £'000
12 per cent. subordinated unsecured loan stock	6,000	4,000
Bank loans (secured)	34,000	20,000
15 per cent. General Electric Pension Trust loan ("GEPT loan") (secured)	15,000	10,000
Debentures	206	181
Obligations under finance leases	83	22
	55,289	34,213

The repayment terms were as follows:

Repayable between one and two years	44	37
Repayable between two and five years	22,038	20,000
Repayable after more than five years	33,206	14,176
	55,288	34,213

The bank loans, overdrafts and GEPT loan were secured by a composite guarantee and debentures over the assets of certain group companies by a fixed and floating charge. The lenders have agreed that such charge will be released as part of the arrangements which will become effective following listing. Following the Offer the last proceeds will be applied *inter alia* in repaying the 12 per cent. subordinated unsecured loan stock and the GEPT loan, and in reducing other bank borrowings.

15. PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES AND CHARGES

The analysis of provisions for liabilities and charges is as follows:

	1986 £'000	1987 £'000
Deferred tax	671	752
	671	752

The amounts provided for deferred tax and the amounts not provided are as follows:

	1986 £'000	1987 £'000
Accrued capital allowances	1,825	6,691
Losses	(167)	(475)
Short term timing differences	(852)	—
Advance corporation tax recoverable	825	8,216
	671	8,216

There was a significant increase in the deferred tax provision at 31st March, 1986 due to the proposed sale by Reed of the RBP group.

16. SHARE CAPITAL

The analysis of share capital at 28th March, 1987 is as follows:

	Number	1986 £'000	1987 £'000
9 per cent. Preference shares of £1 each	5,000	5,000	5,000
Preferred Ordinary shares of £1 each	3,932	3,932	3,932
Ordinary shares of £1 each	428	428	428
'B' Ordinary shares of £1 each	252	252	217
	9,613	9,613	9,578

Under the Company's Share Option Scheme there were options over 33,375 'B' Ordinary shares as at 28th March, 1987.

Subsequent to 28th March, 1987 and in connection with the Offer the share capital of the Company is being reorganised as follows:

(i) The Preferred Ordinary shares are being converted in accordance with a formula set out in the Articles of Association of the Company into 1,369,832 Ordinary shares of £1 each and 2,562,828 Deferred shares of £1 each. The Deferred shares, which have limited rights, are being repurchased by the Company at a price of 0.1p per share out of the proceeds of the new Ordinary shares issued under the Offer.

(ii) The 'B' Ordinary shares are being converted into the same number of £1 Ordinary shares.

(iii) Each Ordinary share of £1 is being sub-divided into 20 Ordinary shares of 5p each.

(iv) Following the Offer the Preference shares are required under the Articles of Association of the Company to be redeemed at a value equal to the amount paid up together with all amounts of the fixed dividend thereon.

17. SHARE PREMIUM

The analysis of share premium is as follows:

	1986 £'000	1987 £'000
Balance brought forward	—	1,012
Premium arising on issue of shares	1,113	45
Less expenses of share issues	(101)	(11)
Balance carried forward	1,012	1,056

18. PRE-ACQUISITION SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES

Movements in profits and revenue reserves during the period prior to the Acquisition are as follows:

	3rd April 1983	1st April 1984	31st March 1985	30th March 1986	28th March 1987
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Profit before interest, tax and extraordinary items	9,298	11,327	5,828	3,404	—
Net interest	(80)	(64)	37	(2)	—
Tax	1,324	(271)	(1,111)	(1,857)	—
Dividends	(8,200)	(8,500)	(10,300)	(1,555)	—
Retained profit/(loss) for the period	2,380	2,502	(5,548)	180	—
Revenue reserves brought forward	(1,714)	584	3,320	(2,066)	—
Other movements	38	134	172	—	—
Revenue reserves carried forward	684	3,220	(2,058)	(1,886)	—
Other reserves	309	309	309	309	—
Revaluation reserve	4,763	4,705	3,520	3,519	—
Share capital	1	1	1	1	—
	5,767	8,335	1,774	1,963	—

19. POST-ACQUISITION RESERVES

Movements in post-acquisition reserves are:

	22 weeks ended 30th March 1986	52 weeks ended 28th March 1987
	£'000	£'000
Revenue reserves brought forward	—	1,224
Retained profit for the period (note 9)	1,896	4,946
Exchange differences	(119)	29
Goodwill arising on the Acquisition (note 10)	(653)	—
	1,224	6,198

(i) Retained profit for the 22 weeks ended 30th March, 1986 arises from:

	£'000
Profit before interest, tax and extraordinary items	6,332
Net interest	(2,857)
Tax	(1,203)
Dividends	(376)
	1,896

(ii) Goodwill arising on the Acquisition derives from:

	£'000
Pre-acquisition share capital and reserves at 23rd October, 1985	1,963
Revaluation of assets and liabilities of the RBP group to their fair value to the Company	2,182
Accruals for reorganisation costs	(3,120)
Acquisition expenses	(1,658)
	(653)

(iii) At 28th March, 1987 the Company had distributable reserves of £2,178,000.

20. COMMITMENTS

The Group had capital commitments as follows:

	1986 £'000	1987 £'000
Contracted for	859	559
Authorised but not contracted for	248	636

The annual commitment under non-cancellable operating leases is as follows:

	1986 £'000	1987 £'000
Expiring:		
Within one year	84	69
Between one and five years	123	114
	207	173

21. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The Group had contingent liabilities arising in the ordinary course of business amounting to approximately £315,000 as at 28th March, 1987.

22. PENSIONS

The Group operates a contributory, defined benefit, final salary pension scheme covering the majority of its employees which is administered independently by trustees. As from 6th October, 1986 certain senior executives of the Group became members of the Caradon Executive Pension Scheme which is similarly operated. Both schemes have received provisional approval from the Inland Revenue. The Company has been advised by its independent actuarial advisers that its pension schemes are adequately funded.

23. AUDIT REPORTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31st MARCH 1986

The audit reports on the accounts of certain subsidiaries of RBP for the 52 weeks ended 31st March, 1985 contained qualifications arising from uncertainty having regard to their proposed sale by Reed in respect of either the continuing availability of adequate finance facilities or the adequacy of the provision for deferred taxation. Following the Acquisition, such uncertainties no longer exist and accordingly our report contains no qualification.

Yours faithfully,
Paul Marwick McIntosh,
Chartered Accountants

PART III

PREMISES

The Group's head office has been located at Caradon House, 30 St. John's Road, Woking, Surrey since January, 1987. Caradon House comprises a new leasehold office building of 3,760

square feet and is leased until 24th June, 2011 at a current annual rent of £48,000 to be reviewed on 28th June, 1992 and at the end of each subsequent five year period.

The following are the principal freehold and leasehold properties from which the Group's main operations are carried out—

Operating company, location and description	Area	Tenure
Twyford Lawton Road, Alcegar, Factory.	683,280 sq. ft. covered on a 48 acre site	Freehold.
Twyford Linley Lane, Alcegar, Warehouse.	72,800 sq. ft. covered on a 7 acre site	Freehold.
Twyford Fire Clay Works and Cliffe Vale Works, Shelton New Road, Stoke-on-Trent, Factory.	401,000 sq. ft. covered on a 16 acre site	Freehold.
Twyford Enuria Works, Gamer Street, Stoke-on-Trent, Factory.	288,415 sq. ft. covered on a 6.2 acre site	Freehold.
Caradon Hudson Street and 63 Cav-Glas Road, Cardiff, Factory and residential houses.	283,000 sq. ft. covered on a 8.6 acre site	Freehold.
MIRA Whaddon Works, Wormwell Road, Cheltenham, Factory.	149,000 sq. ft. covered on a 6.9 acre site	Freehold.
Elton and BDL Boscot, Crascent and Wallow Lane, Walsall, Factory.	120,330 sq. ft. covered on a 6.2 acre site	Freehold.
L&P Westwood Industrial Estate, Ramsgate Road, Margate and Gordon Road, Margate, Factory.	32,790 sq. ft. covered on a 2.0 acre site	Freehold.
Terrain and Caliform Aylesford, Maidstone, Factory.	800,000 sq. ft.	Leasehold held under four leases, two expiring on 28th September, 2010 and 28th September, 1995 with current annual rents of £480,000 and £90,000 respectively, in each case to be reviewed next on 28th September, 1990. Of the two further leases, one is terminable on 6 months' notice and the other on one month's notice in each case at nominal rents.
Rolls Block 1, Llanbury Tea Warehouses, Barnum Road, Barnum, Factory.	62,350 sq. ft.	Leasehold expiring on 24th December, 2008. Current annual rent is £131,475, under review as at 26th December, 1986.
Rolls Units 7, 8 & 9, Tramway Industrial Estate, Barnum, Factory.	68,000 sq. ft.	Leasehold expiring on 29th September, 1991. Current annual rent is £25,250 for each unit.
Rolls Unit 10, Tramway Industrial Estate, Barnum, Warehouse.	10,800 sq. ft.	Leasehold expiring on 24th December, 1999. Current annual rent is £38,000, to be reviewed from 24th December, 1989 on the later of the commencement of the second year of such period and the third quarter day following the service of the relevant notices.
Rolls Ladlow Road, Bagley, Manchester, Factory.	98,000 sq. ft.	Leasehold expiring on 24th March, 1998. Current annual rent is £153,000, to be reviewed on 25th March, 1991.
Rolls Southmoor Road, Bagley, Manchester, Factory and warehouse.	26,000 sq. ft.	Leasehold expiring on 14th December, 2049. Current annual rent is £30,000, to be reviewed on 24th June, 1994.

Caradon carries out operations from a further 19 premises in the United Kingdom, two of which are freehold and the remainder are leasehold. Caradon also occupies leasehold premises for its operations in France, Germany and the United States.

PART IV

SUMMARY OF INCENTIVE ARRANGEMENTS

The Company has established a Share Option Scheme, Profit Sharing Schemes (to be used for the purpose of the Matching Offer referred to in Part VI under "Arrangements for employees") and, conditional upon listing of the Ordinary shares, a Savings-Related Share Option Scheme. Certain provisions of these Schemes may be amended by the Directors of the Company with the approval of the Inland Revenue, but their basic structure (and in particular the limitations on participation and on the number of shares that may be issued under them, indicated below) cannot be altered without the prior approval of the Company in general meeting.

1. SHARE OPTION SCHEME

The Caradon Share Option Scheme was established on 2nd May, 1986 and approved by the Inland Revenue on 16th June, 1986. Nomination for participation in the Share Option Scheme is at the invitation of the Directors of the Company, and it is intended that participation will normally only be extended to senior executives of the Group.

Options granted are for a period of ten years and entitle the holder to subscribe for Ordinary shares at a price determined by the Directors of the Company, being not less than the higher of (i) the middle market quotation at the date applications for the grant of options are invited and (ii) their nominal amount. Each individual's participation is limited so that the aggregate price of all shares issued and remaining issuable under options granted to him may not exceed four times the relevant individual's salary (as defined for the purposes of the Finance Act 1984). Arrangements are being made so that overseas employees can also participate on a similar basis.

Options may only be granted within 42 days of the announcement by the Company of its final or interim results for any year.

Options may normally only be exercised between the third and tenth anniversaries of the date of grant. Where an optionholder's employment ceases on account of injury or disability, redundancy, pregnancy, retirement (including early retirement) or the disposal of the business or subsidiary in which the participant is employed, the options may be exercised within a limited period thereafter (including before the third anniversary of the date of grant). The personal representative of a deceased participant may also exercise an option for a limited period. Options are not transferable and will lapse if a participant leaves the service of the Company and its subsidiaries other than in the circumstances referred to above. Options are also exercisable in the event of the takeover, reconstruction or amalgamation, or winding-up of the Company or, in the event of another company acquiring control, may be exchanged for equivalent options in that other company.

Within 28 days of the exercise of an option, Ordinary shares will be allotted and issued to the participant concerned and such shares will rank (subject to dividend and other entitlements arising by reference to a date prior to the date of exercise) pari

Underwriting Agreement.

7. EMPLOYEES

The following table shows the average number of employees of the Group in each of the last three financial years:-

	1985	1986	1987
Caradon Twyford	1,698	1,612	1,435
Caradon Mira	790	807	814
Caradon Plastic Building Products	749	650	696
Caradon Plastics	28	781	760
Head Office	28	17	7
Total Group	4,011	3,877	3,602

8. RESTRUCTURING OF LOANS

On 4th June, 1987 the Company entered into a conditional agreement, described in sub-paragraph 9(i) below, whereby in consideration of an irrevocable undertaking to repay all amounts outstanding under the term loan facility made available to the Company in connection with the Acquisition, the Trustees of The General Electric Pension Trust agreed to the release of the guarantees and charges granted as security for the purposes of such facility. On 4th June, 1987, the Company entered into the Agreement described in sub-paragraph 9(i) below, whereby the term loan facility described in sub-paragraph 9(i) below was restructured as a revolving credit facility and it was agreed, conditional upon listing, that certain amendments be made to the various covenants contained therein and the guarantees and charges granted as security in connection therewith be released. Pursuant to the Agreement described in sub-paragraph 9(i) below, the Company has reached agreement with the holders of the 12 per cent. Subordinated Unsecured Loan Stock of the Company for the redemption of the outstanding £4,000,000 nominal of loan stock at par without penalty following listing.

9. MATERIAL CONTRACTS

The following contracts, not being contracts entered into in the ordinary course of business, have been entered into by the Company and its subsidiaries within the two years immediately preceding the date of this document, and are or may be, material:-

- An agreement dated 23rd October, 1985 ("the Subscription Agreement") between the four institutions named in sub-paragraph 4(d) above together with The Scottish Eastern Investment Trust plc, Alliance Assurance Company Limited and Candover Investments plc ("the Subscribers") (1) A. P. Hichens, P. J. Jensen, M. K. Collins, D. C. Arbon, L. B. Bryan, F. J. T. Hancock, J. L. Martin, K. D. Moss, A. D. Heals and G. M. Yates ("the Managers") (2) and the Company (3) and supplemental deeds thereto dated respectively 3rd March, 1986 and 27th March, 1986, to which Murray Ventures PLC, Barclay Industrial Development Limited (supplemental deed dated 3rd March, 1986) and D. C. Cohen (supplemental deed dated 27th March, 1986) were additional parties. The Subscription Agreement related to the subscription by the Subscribers for shares and loan stock of the Company and subscription by the Managers for shares of the Company. Pursuant to the Agreement, a fee of £500,000 (exclusive of VAT) was paid to Candover Investments plc ("Candover"). Further, commissions totalling £240,000 were paid to certain Subscribers, including £30,000 to Candover. The professional fees of the Managers, Subscribers and Candover were reimbursed by the Company. Directors' fees for the services of S. V. Curran have been paid to Candover at the annual rate of £10,000 as provided in the Subscription Agreement. The supplemental deeds to the Subscription Agreement provided for the transfer of Preference shares, Preferred Ordinary shares and 12 per cent. Subordinated Unsecured Loan Stock of the Company and contained undertakings by the transferees agreeing to be bound by the terms of the Subscription Agreement.
- An agreement dated 23rd October, 1985 between the Company (1) and Reed (2) relating to the acquisition by the Company of the issued share capital of Caradon (UK) Limited (formerly Reed Building Products Limited) for an aggregate consideration of £80,991,329.
- An agreement dated 23rd October, 1985 between the Company (1) and the Trustees of The General Electric Pension Trust ("GEPT") (2) whereby GEPT made available a loan facility of up to £15 million to the Company secured by guarantees and debentures granted by the Company and certain subsidiaries.
- An instrument dated 23rd October, 1985 (as amended by a supplemental instrument dated 24th November, 1986) constituting the 12 per cent. Subordinated Unsecured Loan Stock of the Company.
- Agreements dated 23rd October, 1985 between the Company (1) the Banks (as therein defined) ("the Banks") (2) and The Bank of Scotland (3) relating to the agreements by the Banks to make available to the Company secured floating rate loans of £20,000,000 and £14,000,000, to be secured by guarantees and debentures granted by the Company and certain subsidiaries.
- An agreement dated 3rd November, 1986 between the Company (1) Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited (2) and Credit Suisse, Dresdner Bank AG, The Bank of Scotland, Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited and Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited ("the Consortium Banks") (3) relating to the re-financing of the facilities referred to in sub-paragraph 5(i) above and whereby the Consortium Banks agreed to make available to the Company a secured term loan facility of £20 million and a revolving credit facility of £14 million secured by guarantees and debentures granted by the Company and certain subsidiaries.
- An agreement and deed of indemnity dated 9th February, 1987 between Caradon (UK) Limited (1) and M. K. Electric Group plc (2) for the sale of the issued share capital of Caradon Giffels Limited ("Giffels") for £876,167. In addition, £1,324,833 representing the aggregate amount owed by Giffels to Caradon (UK) Limited and other members of the Group was repaid on completion.
- The Termination and Orderly Marketing Agreement dated 19th June, 1987 between the Company (1), the parties to the Subscription Agreement above and other shareholders (2) and Warburgs (3) being the conditional agreement relating to, inter alia, the termination of such agreement and the repayment of the balance of the 12 per cent. Subordinated Unsecured Loan Stock of the Company.
- An agreement dated 19th June, 1987 between the Company and holders of the Preferred Ordinary shares being the conditional agreement for the purchase by the Company of the Deferred shares arising on conversion of the Preferred Ordinary shares.
- An agreement dated 4th June, 1987 between GEPT and the Company being the conditional agreement whereby the Company has irrevocably agreed to instruct National Westminster Bank PLC to pay to GEPT an amount equal to the aggregate of all amounts outstanding under the loan agreement referred to in sub-paragraph 9(i) above, and GEPT has agreed to the release and discharge of the charges granted in GEPT's favour.
- An agreement dated 4th June, 1987 between the Company (1), certain subsidiaries of the Company (2), Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited (3), the Consortium Banks (4) and Midland Bank plc (5) being the agreement for the restructuring of the term loan facility described in sub-paragraph 9(i) above and, subject to listing, the release and discharge by the Consortium Banks and Midland Bank plc of charges granted in their favour.
- An agreement dated 17th June, 1987 between Reed (1) and Caradon Terrain Limited (2), relating to the demolition of existing buildings at the premises in Aylesford, Kent and the construction of a new building, such construction and development to be carried out by Reed at its own expense, in accordance with the provisions of the agreement referred to in sub-paragraph 9(i) above; and
- The Underwriting Agreement referred to in paragraph 6 above

10. UNITED KINGDOM TAXATION

(a) The Directors have been advised that the Company is not and following the Offer the Company will not be a close company as defined in the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970. An Apportionment clearance has been obtained in respect of the period during which the Company was a close company.

(b) Clearance has been obtained under Section 464 of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970 in respect of the arrangements described in this document.

(c) Under current legislation, no tax will be withheld by the Company when it pays a dividend. However, when paying a dividend the Company is obliged to account to the Inland Revenue for advance corporation tax ("ACT"). The rate of ACT is fixed by reference to the basic rate of income tax and is presently 27 per cent. of the aggregate of the dividend and of the related ACT. A holder of an Ordinary share who is resident (for tax purposes) in the United Kingdom and who receives a dividend from the Company will be entitled to a tax credit of an amount equal to the related ACT. A company so resident will be able to treat any dividend received and the related tax credit as franked investment income. An individual so resident will be taxable upon the total of the dividend received and the tax credit, but the tax credit will discharge his liability to basic rate income tax and, if the tax credit exceeds his liability to tax on the dividend, he will be able to claim the excess.

Subject to certain exceptions for Commonwealth citizens, citizens of the Republic of Ireland, residents of the Isle of Man or the Channel Islands and certain others, the right of a holder of an Ordinary share who is not resident in the United Kingdom to claim any part of the tax credit will depend upon the existence and terms of any double tax convention between the United Kingdom and the country in which he is resident. A holder who is not resident in the United Kingdom should consult his own tax advisers concerning his tax liabilities on dividends received, whether he is entitled to reclaim any part of the tax credit and, if so, the procedure for doing so. A shareholder resident outside the United Kingdom may also be subject to foreign taxation on dividend income under local law.

Any person who is in doubt as to his tax position should consult an appropriate professional adviser.

11. GENERAL

(a) The financial information in respect of the Group for the five financial years ended 29th March, 1987 contained in this document does not constitute full accounts in respect of those years within the meaning of Section 254 of the Act. The Company was incorporated on 4th March, 1985, and its first accounting period ended on 30th March, 1986. Full accounts of the Group in respect of the 22 weeks ended 30th March, 1986, and the year ended 29th March, 1987 have been delivered to the Registrar of Companies and the auditors of the Group gave unqualified reports thereon within the meaning of Section 271 of the Act.

(b) Save as disclosed herein, there has been no significant change in the financial or trading position of the Group since 29th March, 1987, the date to which the latest audited accounts of the Group were made up.

(c) Pearl Marwick McIntosh has given and has not withdrawn its written consent to the issue of this document with the inclusion of its report and the references to its name in the form and contents in which they are included.

(d) The expenses of the Offer including capital duty, professional fees, printing and advertising costs and the amounts payable by the Company pursuant to the Underwriting Agreement referred to in paragraph 6 above, are estimated to amount to approximately £2.1 million and are payable by the Company.

(e) P. J. Jensen, A. P. Hichens and Candover Investments plc may each be deemed to be a promoter and/or founder of the Company. Save for remuneration received by P. J. Jensen and A. P. Hichens in respect of the office of Director of the Company and/or services rendered to the Company, the fees and commission paid to Candover Investments plc referred to in sub-paragraph 9(i) above, and dividends and interest on securities in the Company held by Candover Investments plc, no payment or other benefits have been or are proposed to be paid or given to any promoter.

(f) Under the Termination and Orderly Marketing Agreement referred to in sub-paragraph 9(i) above, the following undertakings have been given by shareholders to the Company and to Warburgs in respect of the period from the date of the agreement to the day after the date of the announcement of the preliminary results of the Company for the year ending 3rd April, 1988:

- none of the Directors and senior managers who are shareholders in the Company will dispose of the Ordinary shares he holds at the date of the agreement or may acquire in the Offer without the prior consent of Warburgs (such consent not to be unreasonably withheld); and
- each of the other shareholders in the Company has agreed to consult with Warburgs and Candover & Co. as to the timing and manner of any disposal of Ordinary shares held by it at the date of the Offer.

(g) Neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries is engaged in any litigation, claims or arbitration proceedings or is aware of any such proceedings pending or threatened against them which may have or have had in the past twelve months, a significant effect upon the Group's financial position.

(h) S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd. is registered in England (No. 282688) and its registered office is at 33 King William Street, London EC4R 9AS.

12. DOCUMENTS FOR INSPECTION

Copies of the following documents may be inspected at the offices of McLennan & Co., 77 Grosvenor Street, London EC2M 3QJ, during usual business hours on any weekday (Saturdays excepted) up to 3rd July, 1987:-

- the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company;
- the audited consolidated accounts of the Company and its subsidiaries for the 22 weeks ended 30th March, 1986, and the year ended 29th March, 1987;
- the Accountants' Report set out in Part II, together with a statement setting out the adjustments made in arriving at the figures contained in the report and giving the reasons therefor;
- the service agreements and bonus scheme referred to in paragraph 5 above;
- the documents constituting the Share Option Scheme, Savings-Related Share Option Scheme and the Profit Sharing Schemes referred to in Part IV;
- the material contracts referred to in paragraph 9 above; and
- the written consent referred to in paragraph 11 above.

19th June, 1987.

PART VI

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF APPLICATION

- The contract resulting from each acceptance of an application relating to the Offer ("the Offer") of Ordinary shares of 50p each ("the Offer") will be conditional on the ordinary share capital of Caradon plc ("the Company") being admitted to the Official List of the Stock Exchange not later than 15th July, 1987 and on the Underwriting Agreement dated 19th June, 1987 relating to the Offer not being terminated before such admission. Moneys collected in respect of applications will be returned (by returning the applicant's cheque or the balance of the amount paid on application (as the case may be) will be returned by returning the applicant's cheque or bankers' draft or by sending a cheque in favour of the applicant through the post, in all cases without interest and at the risk of the person(s) entitled thereto.
- The right is reserved to present cheques and bankers' drafts for payment on receipt by National Westminster Bank PLC, New Issues Department and to retain Letters of Acceptance and surplus application moneys pending clearance of all applicants' cheques.
- The basis of allocation for non-preferential applications will be determined by S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd. in its absolute discretion after consultation with the Company. The right is reserved to reject in whole or in part, or to scale down, any application including, without limitation, multiple or suspected multiple applications. If any application is not accepted, or is accepted for fewer Ordinary shares than the number applied for, the application moneys or the balance of the amount paid on application (as the case may be) will be returned by returning the applicant's cheque or bankers' draft or by sending a cheque in favour of the applicant through the post, in all cases without interest and at the risk of the person(s) entitled thereto.
- The Offer is being made by S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd. as agent of the Company. By completing and delivering an Application Form, you (as the applicant) will be deemed to offer to subscribe for the number of Ordinary shares specified in your Application Form (or such smaller number for which the application may be accepted) on the terms of and subject to the conditions set out herein, in "Procedure for Application" and otherwise in the Listing Particulars dated 19th June, 1987 relating to the Offer ("the Listing Particulars") and the Application Form and subject to the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company.
- authorise the Company or its agent to send a Letter of Acceptance for the number of Ordinary shares for which your application is accepted and/or a crossed cheque for any money returnable by post, at the risk of the person(s) entitled thereto, to your address (or that of the first-named applicant) as set out in your Application Form and to procure that your name (together with the name(s) of any other joint applicant(s)) is/are placed on the Register of Members of the Company in respect of such Ordinary shares the entitlement to which has not been duly renounced;
- agree that, in consideration of the Company agreeing that it will not, on or prior to 15th July, 1987, issue any of the Ordinary shares the subject of the Offer to any person other than by means of the procedures referred to in the Listing Particulars, your application cannot be revoked until after 15th July, 1987 and that this paragraph shall constitute a collateral contract between you and the Company which will become binding upon receipt of your application by National Westminster Bank PLC, New Issues Department;
- warrant that your renunciation will be honoured on first presentation;
- agree that any Letter of Acceptance and any moneys returnable may be retained by National Westminster Bank PLC, New Issues Department pending clearance of your renunciation;
- agree that all applications, acceptances of applications and contracts resulting therefrom under the Offer shall be governed by and construed in accordance with English law;
- warrant that, if you sign an Application Form on behalf of somebody else or a corporation, you have due authority to do so;
- confirm that in making your application, you are not relying on any information or representation in relation to the Company or its subsidiaries other than such as may be contained in the Listing Particulars and you accordingly agree that neither S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd. nor the Company nor any person responsible solely or jointly for the Listing Particulars or any part thereof shall have any liability for any such other information or representations; and
- warrant that you are not, and are not applying as nominee or agent for, a person who is or may be liable to stamp duty or stamp duty reserve tax under either of sections 93 or 96 of the Finance Act 1986 (depository receipts and clearance services).

5. Acceptance of an application will be effected at the election of the Company either by notification to The Stock Exchange of the basis of allocation or by notification of such acceptance to National Westminster Bank PLC.

6. In accordance with the arrangements described under "Arrangements for employees" below, up to 10 per cent. of the Ordinary shares the subject of the Offer are reserved in the first instance for application at the Offer price for the benefit of employees of the Company and its subsidiaries. Such applications must be made on the special application forms which are being made available to such personnel.

7. No person receiving a copy of this Application Form in any territory other than the United Kingdom may treat the same as constituting an invitation or offer to him, nor should he in any event use such Form, unless in the relevant territory such an invitation or offer could lawfully be made to him or such Form could lawfully be used without consent of any registration or other legal requirements. It is the responsibility of any person outside the United Kingdom wishing to make an application thereunder to satisfy himself as to observance of the laws of any relevant territory, including obtaining any governmental or other consents which may be required and observing any other formalities in such territory.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR EMPLOYEES

Eligible employees of the Company and its subsidiaries ("the Group") are being offered the opportunity to apply for Ordinary shares in the Offer in accordance with the following special arrangements:-

- the "Matching Offer" under which each employee who was employed by the Group on 31st March, 1987 contracted to work sixteen hours or more per week may apply for Ordinary shares with an aggregate value at the Offer price not exceeding £50, £100 or £150; for each employee so applying for the Trustees of the Profit Sharing Schemes will acquire one additional Ordinary share under the Offer at the Offer price to be held for the benefit of that employee on the terms described in the Listing Particulars;

- up to 10 per cent. of the Ordinary shares the subject of the Offer will in the first instance be made available to most applications from employees of the Group (including applications made available to most applications from employees of the Group and shares acquired by the Trustees of the Profit Sharing Schemes as described in sub-paragraph (a) above), valid applications under the Matching Offer will be made in full, other valid applications from employees under the Matching Offer will be made in full, other valid applications from employees (excluding Ordinary shares applied for in the Matching Offer) will not be scaled down below 200 Ordinary shares; the Directors of the Company reserve the right to scale down any employee's valid application to the extent that it exceeds this level, whether or not applications from all employees exceed the limit set out above; to the extent that an application from an employee is scaled down it will be treated as a non-preferential application.

Applications from employees under the arrangements described in (a) and (b) above must be made on the relevant application forms which have been made available to them.

LISTING AND DEALING ARRANGEMENTS

Applications must be received by National Westminster Bank PLC, New Issues Department, P.O. Box 79, 2 Princes Street, London EC2P 2BD not later than 10 a.m. on Friday, 26th June, 1987. The issues on which applications have been accepted will be announced as soon as possible thereafter. It is expected that Letters of Acceptance will be posted to successful applicants on Thursday, 2nd July, 1987 and that subject thereto, dealings in the Ordinary shares will commence on Friday, 3rd July, 1987. Dealing prior to receipt of Letters of Acceptance will be at the risk of the applicants. A person so dealing must recognise the risk that an application may not have been accepted to the extent anticipated or at all.

Letters of Acceptance will be renounceable until 3 p.m. on Friday, 31st July, 1987. In cases of renunciation, Letters of Acceptance (duly completed in accordance with the instructions contained therein) must be lodged with National Westminster Bank PLC, New Issues Department, by 3 p.m., on 31st July, 1987. After that time an instrument of transfer must be used. Share certificates will be despatched not later than 28th August, 1987. The Ordinary shares the subject of the Offer will be registered free of stamp duty and registration fees in the name(s) of the applicant(s) or person(s) in whose favour Letters of Acceptance have been renounced.

The Company has been advised that:-

- where a person agrees with another for a consideration in money or money's worth to transfer rights represented by a Letter of Acceptance, that other person will generally be subject to stamp duty reserve tax at the rate of 50p per £100 (or part thereof) of the amount or value of the consideration;
- the conveyance or transfer on sale of Ordinary shares otherwise than by delivery of a renounced Letter of Acceptance or following registration of renunciation will be subject to ad valorem stamp duty on the instrument of transfer at the rate of 50p per £100 (or part thereof) of the amount or value of the consideration; where an agreement to transfer such shares is not completed by a duly stamped instrument of transfer, a charge to stamp duty reserve tax (at the same rate) may arise; and
- no stamp duty or stamp duty reserve tax will be payable by applicants or renouncees in respect of the registration of renounced Letters of Acceptance on or before the latest time for registration.

The above statements are intended as a general guide to the current position. Certain categories of person are not liable to stamp duty reserve tax, and others may be liable at higher rates or may, although not primarily liable for the tax, be required to notify and account for it under the Stamp Duty Reserve Tax Regulations 1986. Any person who is in doubt as to his position should consult his professional adviser.

Copies of the Listing Particulars and Application Form may be obtained from:-

S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.,
33 King William Street,
London EC4R 9AS

Candover & Co.,
12 Tolson Yard,
London EC2R 7AN

National Westminster Bank PLC,
New Issues Department,
PO Box No. 79,
2 Princes Street,
London EC2P 2BD

and at the following branches of National Westminster Bank PLC

Birmingham
Colmore Centre,
103 Colmore Row,
Birmingham B3 3NS

Bristol
32 Corn Street,
Bristol BS99 7UG

Edinburgh
80 George Street,
Edinburgh EH2 3DZ

Glasgow
14 Blythswood Square,
Glasgow G2 4AQ

Manchester
65 King Street,
Manchester M60 2DB

Cardiff
Cardiff House,
30 St. John's Road,
Woking, Surrey GU21 1SA

PART VII

PROCEDURE FOR APPLICATION

The following notes should be read in conjunction with the Application Form.

- Insert in Box 1 (a) the number of Ordinary shares for which you are applying. Applications must be for a minimum of 200 Ordinary shares or in one of the following multiples:
 - for more than 200 shares, but not more than 1,000 shares, in a multiple of 200 shares;
 - for more than 1,000 shares, but not more than 5,000 shares, in a multiple of 500 shares;
 - for more than 5,000 shares, but not more than 10,000 shares, in a multiple of 1,000 shares;
 - for more than 10,000 shares, but not more than 50,000 shares, in a multiple of 5,000 shares;
 - for more than 50,000 shares, in a multiple of 10,000 shares.
- Put in Box 2 (a) the amount of your payment.
- Sign and date the Application Form in Box 3.
 The Application Form may be signed by someone else on your behalf (and/or on behalf of any joint applicant(s)) if duly authorised to do so, but the Power(s) of Attorney must be enclosed for inspection. A corporation should sign under the hand of a duly authorised official whose representative capacity must be stated.
- Put your full name and address in BLOCK CAPITALS in Box 4.
- You must pin to this completed Application Form a separate cheque or bankers' draft for the full amount of your payment. Your cheque or bankers' draft must be drawn in sterling on an account at a branch (which must be in the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man) of a bank which is either a member of the London or Scottish Clearing Houses or which has arranged for its cheques and bankers' drafts to be presented for payment through the clearing facilities provided for the members of these Clearing Houses (and must bear the appropriate sorting code number in the top right hand corner). Applications may be accompanied by a cheque drawn by someone other than the applicant(s), but any moneys to be returned will be sent by crossed cheque in favour of the person named in Box 4.
- You may apply jointly with other persons.
 If you do so you must then arrange for the Application Form to be completed by or on behalf of each joint applicant (up to a maximum of three persons, in addition to the first applicant). Their full names and addresses should be put in BLOCK CAPITALS in Box 6.
- Box 7 must be signed by or on behalf of each joint applicant (other than the first applicant who should sign in Box 3 and complete Box 4).
 If any individual is signing on behalf of any joint applicant(s), the Power(s) of Attorney must be enclosed for inspection.
 * You must send the completed Application Form together with the cheque or bankers' draft by 10.00 a.m. on Friday, 26th June, 1987, to National Westminster Bank PLC, New Issues Department, PO Box 79, 2 Princes Street, London EC2P 2BD so as to be received not later than 10 a.m. on Friday, 26th June, 1987.
 If you post your Application Form, you are recommended to use first class post and allow at least two days for delivery.
 PHOTOCOPY COPIES OF APPLICATION FORMS WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED
 MULTIPLE OR SUSPECTED MULTIPLE APPLICATIONS MAY BE REJECTED IN THEIR ENTIRETY

Caradon plc Application Form

Offer of Ordinary shares of Caradon plc payable in full on application

To: the Directors, Caradon plc

1. I/we offer to subscribe for Ordinary shares in Caradon plc at the Offer price of 250p per Ordinary share payable in full on application on the terms and subject to the conditions set out herein and in the Offer document dated 19th June, 1987

2. and I/we attach a cheque or bankers' draft for the amount payable, namely £ (250p multiplied by the number of Ordinary shares inserted in Box 1)

3. Dated 1987 Signature

PLEASE USE BLOCK CAPITALS

4. Forename(s) in full
 Surname
 Address in full
 Postcode

5. ☐ Pin here your cheque/bankers' draft for the amount in Box 2

Fill in Boxes 6 and 7 only when there is more than one applicant. The first or sole applicant should sign in Box 3 and complete Box 4. Insert below only the names and addresses of the second and subsequent applicants, each of whose signatures is required in Box 7.

PLEASE USE BLOCK CAPITALS

6. Forename(s)
 Surname
 Address
 Postcode

Forename(s)
 Surname
 Address
 Postcode

Forename(s)
 Surname
 Address
 Postcode

7. Signature Signature Signature

Applications must be received by 10.00 a.m. on Friday, 26th June, 1987. The completed Application Form together with a cheque or bankers' draft for the amount payable should be posted, or delivered by hand, to National Westminster Bank PLC, New Issues Department, PO Box 79, 2 Princes Street, London EC2P 2BD, so as to be received not later than that time. Any person signing this Form under a Power of Attorney must enclose that Power of Attorney for inspection.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

1. Form No.

2. Acceptance No.

3. Cheque enclosed ☐

4. Amount received

5. Amount payable

6. Amount returned

7. Cheque No.

8. Split/Registration

EDUCATIONAL

HORIZONS

A guide to
career choice

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

The M.R.S. Professor In
Marketing Research

The City University Business School, with generous support from the Market Research Society and the industry, has established the first UK Chair in Marketing Research.

The person appointed to this important post will be responsible for maintaining the very high reputation of the School for the teaching of Marketing Research at both undergraduate and post graduate levels and will build on this to establish the School as an international centre of excellence for research, particularly into the applications of Marketing Research across all business areas.

The successful candidate will have sound academic credentials and extensive experience of Marketing Research from either the supplier or user side. He or she should have an established reputation in the field with a good publication record and preferably with experience of teaching or training. A prime consideration will be evidence of the ability to initiate and supervise research and the ability to attract the funding necessary to carry out such research.

The appointment will be for six years in the first instance and the salary will be in the professional range. Further particulars and application forms are available from the Academic Registrar's Office, The City University, Northampton Square, London EC1V 0HB. Telephone 01-253 4399. Ext. 3035. Closing date 10 August 1987.

Anyone interested in discussing the appointment before submitting an application is welcome to contact the Deputy Dean of the Business School, Professor Gerald Goodhardt on 01-920 0111. Ext. 221.

SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL
AND AFRICAN STUDIESUniversity of London
Applications are invited for the following
Lectureships:

Lectureship in Modern Japanese. In the Department of the Far East. Applicants should possess a PhD and have good academic qualifications and research experience in Japanese language and culture, or applied linguistics. Duties will include general language teaching and some supervision of research students.

Lectureship in Modern Chinese. In the Department of the Far East. Applicants should possess a PhD and have good academic qualifications and research experience in Chinese language and culture, or applied linguistics. Duties will include general language teaching and some supervision of research students.

Two Lectureships in Arabic. In the Department of the Near and Middle East. Applicants should possess a PhD and have good academic qualifications and research experience in Arabic language and culture, or applied linguistics. Duties will include general language teaching and some supervision of research students.

Lectureship in Islamic Studies. In the Department of the Near and Middle East. Applicants should possess a PhD and have good academic qualifications and research experience in Islamic studies, or applied linguistics. Duties will include general language teaching and some supervision of research students.

Lectureship in Modern Persian Languages. In the Department of the Near and Middle East. Applicants should possess a PhD and have good academic qualifications and research experience in Persian language and culture, or applied linguistics. Duties will include general language teaching and some supervision of research students.

Applications will close on 1 October 1987 or as soon thereafter as possible. Salary on the Lecturer A scale (£26,736 by 9 increments to £31,675) depending on qualifications and experience. In addition London Allowance of £1,350 per annum is payable; and membership of UBA is considered.

Further particulars and application forms are available from The Secretary, School of Oriental and African Studies, Malet Street, London WC1E 7HP to whom applications should be sent not later than 28 July 1987. Applicants resident abroad may send full c.v. including names and addresses of three referees.

The Queen's University of Belfast
HISPANIC STUDIES
TWO LECTURESHIPS

As the result of a special new allocation of earmarked resources to sustain and further the teaching of Spanish and Portuguese at The Queen's University of Belfast, applications are invited for two lectureships in the Department of Hispanic Studies tenable from 1 January 1988 or such other date(s) as may be arranged. Applicants should preferably have teaching and research experience in one or more of the following fields: Latin American Studies, Lusitanian Studies, Drama (Golden Age and Modern), Post-Civil War Spanish Literature, and/or Advanced Language Teaching Methods (experience in the use of Spanish Language in the field of Management and Commerce may be an advantage).

It is expected that initial placing, which will depend on age, experience and qualifications, will be made in the Lecturer A salary range, but one of the posts may be filled at a more senior level should a suitably qualified candidate be presented. Assistance with relocation.

Further particulars are available from the Personnel Officer, The Queen's University of Belfast, Northern Ireland, BT7 1NN. Closing date: 28 August 1987. (Please quote Ref. 87/7T).

UNIVERSITY OF
ST ANDREWS

CONTINUING EDUCATION CO-ORDINATOR

Applications are invited for the new post of Continuing Education Co-ordinator. The successful applicant will be primarily responsible for the organisation and management of vocational education (PICKUP) courses and will work within the Centre for Continuing Education and Industrial Liaison. Applicants should preferably have previous experience in the provision of vocational education courses to industry and commerce.

The post will commence on 1 October 1987 and salary will be in the range £11,460 to £14,825 or £15,415 to £18,210 per annum according to age and experience. Further particulars may be obtained from Dr T. M. Shepherd, Industrial Liaison Officer, University of St Andrews. Applications (2 copies preferably in type-script) with a curriculum vitae and the names of 2 referees, should be sent to the Establishment Officer, University of St Andrews, College Gate, St Andrews, Fife KY16 9AJ, to arrive not later than 10 July 1987.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD
PROFESSORSHIP OF
INORGANIC CHEMISTRY

The electors intend to proceed to an election to the Professorship of Inorganic Chemistry.

The stipend of the Professorship is at present £28,755, including responsibility allowance as head of department.

Applications (10 copies, or 1 from overseas candidates), naming 3 referees but without testimonials should be received not later than 17th August 1987, by the Registrar, University Office, Wellington Square, Oxford OX1 2JD, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

UNIVERSITY OF
KUWAITFaculty of Medicine
*****Applications are invited for the appointment of
SECRETARY
to the Faculty of Medicine.

The Secretary assists the Vice-Dean Academic Affairs with the academic and student administration, and is responsible to the Dean for servicing all committees and the Council of the Faculty, and preparing the Faculty Handbook and other Faculty Publications.

Candidates should possess a bachelor's degree and have appropriate experience in university administration.

Salary will be in the range KD 450-600 per month, (KD 1 = £2.4 & US\$3.4 approx.) There is no income tax in Kuwait and currency is transferable without restriction. Free, furnished, air-conditioned accommodation is provided, and electricity and water supplied free of charge. Sixty days paid annual leave for each completed year of employment, and annual economy class return air tickets to the country of citizenship or permanent residence are provided for the appointee, spouse and three dependent children. Free medical treatment is available under the State Health Service.

Applications should be submitted to the Dean, Faculty of Medicine, University of Kuwait, P.O. Box 24923 Safat, 13110 - Safat, Kuwait, with detailed curriculum vitae in duplicate, recent passport photograph, copy of the passport, copies of certificates, and the names of three referees, to arrive not later than 15th July, 1987.

LONDON BUSINESS
SCHOOLLectureships in
Organisational Behaviour.

LBS currently has two vacancies in Organisational Behaviour. The first position is for a social psychologist interested in the human dynamics of work organisations. The successful applicant will have a first or higher degree in social psychology and will have completed a doctorate in a field relevant to business. Some teaching experience is essential. Industrial experience is desirable.

The second post is for a sociologist with an interest in the sociology of work and organisations. The successful applicant candidate will have completed research and a doctorate in a field relevant to business. He or she will have a particular interest in Human Resource Management and/or Organisation Theory. Teaching experience is essential. Industrial experience through employment or consulting is desirable.

Salary is dependent on experience but will be in the range of £15,120 to £17,625 (inclusive of London allowance).

Applications should be addressed in writing with a current cv to:

Professor John W Hunt
Chairman of Organisational Behaviour
Subject Area,
London Business School
Sesser Place,
Regent's Park,
London NW1 4SA

Applications will close on July 17 1987.

LONDON BUSINESS SCHOOL

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON:
THE LONDON SCHOOL OF
ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE
STAFFING OFFICER

Applications are invited for the post of Staffing Officer to head the School's central office responsible for all personnel matters, including academic planning staffing.

Apart from knowledge and experience of both academic staffing and general personnel matters, the successful candidate will have an interest in academic planning.

The appointment, which will be from 1st October 1987, will be on the Grade 5 scale for senior administrative staff of £18,490 - £21,805 a year plus £1,393 London Allowance a year.

Further particulars and application forms are available, on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope from the Secretary, The London School of Economics, Houghton Street, London, WC2A 2AE, to whom applications should be returned by Friday 3 July 1987.

UNIVERSITY OF
LIVERPOOLDepartment of Philosophy
Temporary Lecturer

Applications are invited for the post of Temporary Lecturer in the Department of Philosophy. The post is tenable from 1st October 1987 to 30 June 1989. Applicants should be qualified to lecture on Philosophical Logic, Epistemology and the Rationalist and Empiricist traditions across the usual range of philosophical topics. Informal enquiries may be made to Professor S.R.L. Clark.

Initial salary will be within the range £8,735 - £11,015 per annum.

Applications, together with the names of three referees, should be received not later than 24th July 1987, by the Registrar, The University, P.O. Box 147, Liverpool, L69 3BX, from whom further particulars may be obtained. Please quote ref. RV/537/T.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
LECTURESHIP IN SPEECH
COMPUTINGUNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH
DEPARTMENT OF LINGUISTICS

Applications are invited for a full-time lectureship in Information Technology in the area of Speech Computing, commencing 1st October 1987.

The major commitment will be to research, but there will be some teaching and postgraduate supervision in topics relating to speech in information technology. A strong background in speech computing and natural language processing is necessary. The person appointed may be expected to act as Assistant Director of the University's Centre for Speech Technology Research, which is part of the Department of Linguistics.

The appointment will be made at an appropriate point on the lecturer scale. Applicants (5 copies), including c.v. and the names and addresses of three referees should be sent by 14th July 1987 to the Personnel Office, University of Edinburgh, 60 South Bridge, Edinburgh EH1 1US, from whom further particulars of post and the Department are available. PLEASE QUOTE REFERENCE NO. 1913.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE
CARDIFF
DEPARTMENT OF
ECONOMICS(A) POSTDOCTORAL
RESEARCH ASSISTANT
(B) POSTGRADUATE
RESEARCH ASSISTANT

Applications are invited for the above posts to work on a project investigating the variables of population of Wales (Landscape) from different parts of Wales and Asia, under the direction of Professor M.F. Daniels and Dr. J. Davies. The project is funded by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC), London, for a period of 2 years 9 months. Duties are to commence in September 1987.

Post (A)
Postdoctoral Research Assistant
Applicants should hold a PhD in Economics, and have experience of research in the field of population and development. The successful candidate will be responsible for most of the technical work in the project. Salary range: Research Scale R & A £17,400 - £18,800 per annum.

Post (B)
Postgraduate Research Assistant
The duties will be concerned with the preparation of the project and the use of the project to assist in the preparation of the project. The successful candidate should have a first or higher degree in Economics, and have completed a dissertation in a field relevant to the project. Salary range: Research Scale R & A £15,400 - £16,800 per annum.

Applications (2 copies) together with the names and addresses of three referees should be forwarded to the University of Cardiff, Department of Economics, University College, Cardiff, CF1 1TA, Cardiff, CF1 1TA. Closing date 30 July 1987. Ref: 2816.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM
Department of Graduate
Studies

The University wishes to appoint a Graduate Studies Officer to develop and coordinate the graduate studies programme in the Department of Graduate Studies.

The successful candidate will be responsible for the development and coordination of the graduate studies programme in the Department of Graduate Studies. The candidate should have a first or higher degree in a relevant field, and have completed a doctorate in a field relevant to business. Some teaching experience is essential. Industrial experience is desirable.

The appointment, which will be from 1st October 1987, will be on the Grade 5 scale for senior administrative staff of £18,490 - £21,805 a year plus £1,393 London Allowance a year.

Further particulars and application forms are available, on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope from the Secretary, The University of Nottingham, P.O. Box 147, Nottingham, NG1 4SA, to whom applications should be returned by Friday 3 July 1987.

Professor John W Hunt
Chairman of Organisational Behaviour
Subject Area,
London Business School
Sesser Place,
Regent's Park,
London NW1 4SA

Applications will close on July 17 1987.

LONDON BUSINESS SCHOOL

LOUGHBOROUGH
UNIVERSITY
OF TECHNOLOGYDEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS
LECTURER IN
MATHEMATICS

Applications are invited for the post of LECTURER in the DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS. Applicants must be well qualified and although preference will be given to specialists in O.R./Statistics/Optimization consideration will also be given to applicants working in other main research areas in the department namely: numerical analysis and control theory. The successful applicant will be required to take part in the department's undergraduate and postgraduate teaching programme with special reference to the undergraduate course in Physical Education/Mathematics.

Salary within the Lecturer Grade A or Grade B scale, £8,375 - £13,675 or £14,245 - £18,210 p.a.

Requests for further details and application forms to Paul Johnson, Establishment Officer, quoting ref. 87/30 MA.

Loughborough, Leicestershire
LE11 3TU

ST JOHN'S COLLEGE, OXFORD
JUNIOR RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS (ARTS)

The College proposes, if suitable candidates present themselves, to elect two Junior Research Fellows (in Arts) and two North Senior Scholarships (in Arts) from 1st October 1988. The College normally considers only those candidates who at that date have completed a first degree and are not over 28 in the College's Applications for Junior Research Fellowships, or 25 in the case of applicants for Senior Scholarships. The college will, however, exercise flexibility in considering applications from overseas candidates. The Fellowships and Scholarships are open to men and women. A candidate may be considered for both Fellowships and Scholarships.

A Junior Research Fellow will receive a stipend of £6600 a year, plus a small allowance for travel and other expenses, and will, if unmarried, be given free rooms or, if married, a housing allowance. The Fellowships are tenable for three years with a possibility of extension for a further year. The North Senior Scholarships will be tenable for two years in the first instance but will be renewable for a third year. Eligibility will normally be restricted to UK graduates who at the time of election are in receipt of graduate awards covering the period 1988-89. Successful candidates will be required to work for a higher degree of the University under a supervisor appointed by the Faculty Board. The value of the Scholarships will be equal to the awards from Government agencies, plus academic expenses, but will not include the value of a room in College.

Senior Scholars have the right to dine at High Table once a week in Full Term and will be entitled to a free room in College.

Further particulars and forms of application may be obtained from the College Secretary. Completed application forms should be sent to the College Secretary as early as possible, and not later than 9th October 1987.

NAPIER
COLLEGE
EDINBURGH
Napier College and
Hughes
Microelectronics LimitedRESEARCH
STUDENTSHIP

Applications are invited for a three-year SERC CASE Studentship to work for a PhD on the Characteristics of optical Fibres and their Applications in Hybrid Optical Communication Systems. The research will be carried out in collaboration with Hughes Microelectronics Limited, Glenrothes, Fife.

Applicants should have, or expect to obtain, a good honours degree in Electronic Engineering, Physics or an allied subject. For further details please contact Dr R. B. Smith, Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering, Napier College, 211 Colinton Road, Edinburgh EH11 1LJ or telephone 031-444 2266, extension 4368.

THE POLYTECHNIC OF EDINBURGH

Cooling that exam hysteria

Examinations are formidable even to the best prepared, for the greatest fool may ask more than the wisest man can answer.

While I doubt whether Charles Colton intended this remark to be an indictment of examining boards, most people will surely agree with the first half of the quotation.

Examinations are formidable undertakings and I have yet to meet a person, however brilliant, who can stroll into an examination hall without a certain measure of trepidation and dread.

However, one must guard against working oneself up into a state of near hysteria. Taking an examination, after all, is not the same as being put on trial... with disastrous consequences if you lose the case. Exams are one of those necessary evils which most people have to face up to at some time.

The best policy is, therefore, to adopt a positive view. O-levels, A-levels or Finals are not traps designed to expose your ignorance. Rather, you should look on them as an actor regards the premiere of a play he has been rehearsing - as the culmination of months, possibly years, of effort.

This is not to say you should not prepare for an exam. Indeed, it is unwise to assume that just because you've attended lectures or lessons regularly you are bound to achieve high marks. As far as most subjects are concerned, adequate preparation is vital, and this involves bringing together all the strands of knowledge you have acquired.

To marshal your thoughts properly it makes sense to re-examine the syllabus that you have been working to. Have you

Avoid taking on
fresh knowledge

covered it adequately or are there some glaring gaps in your knowledge?

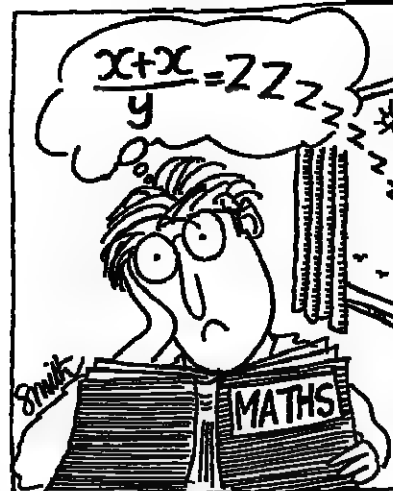
While it is impossible to have in-depth knowledge of every item on the syllabus, if you ignore too much of it you are creating problems for yourself on the day of the examination.

Plug a few of the gaps quickly before you get down to your revision.

Once your revision has started do not attempt to take any fresh knowledge on board, except in an emergency, since the new information may crowd out the old.

Of course, with the limited time available this may seem a daunting task. All the more reason to plan your revision systematically. Make out a timetable for yourself, endeavouring to apportion an equal amount of time for each subject.

But don't overdo the study. Provided you have studied conscientiously through the year there is no point in burning the midnight oil. Nor under any circumstances should you revise for



As a prelude to our series on A-levels and further education, Roger Jones offers some sensible advice on how to give up worrying about that necessary evil - the summer examinations

more than 12 hours a day. Indeed, it may be better to do considerably less since there is a limit to the amount that the brain can absorb effectively in one day.

You may find that it is difficult to sustain your concentration over an extended period of time, and you are not alone. The fact is many people study best in short sharp bursts. Try taking a few minutes' break every half-hour or so, and a longer one every two or three hours.

I recall that the most maddening aspect of my student days was that the best weather of the year always seemed to occur in late May and early June, during the run-up to the exams. So there was always a temptation to recline in a deckchair and swot in the sun.

Unfortunately, the open air is full of distractions. You spot a fine looking Red Admiral and watch its progress from plant to plant. You hear a strange noise and decide to investigate. And, as the temperature climbs into the 70s, you begin to feel drowsy.

There is a time for study and a time for relaxation, but it is not usually possible to combine the two. You will be able to revise far more effectively indoors in a quiet place where the distractions are minimal. I am not convinced that background music is any aid to study either, be it Beethoven or the Beasie Boys.

The day before an exam or series of exams, stop revising and try to wind down a little. Take some exercise or indulge in some pastime which will keep your mind off the ordeal that lies ahead. The night before make sure you get to bed at a

reasonable hour so that your mind is fresh and alert in the morning.

And when the fatal day dawns, have a good breakfast and endeavour to be at the examination venue in good time.

Having done your best to arrive for the exam in the right shape, you now have to face the questions on the paper. Once more the aim must be to keep your cool.

Read the paper through carefully, noting the instructions. How many questions do you have to answer? Are any compulsory? Do any questions have higher marks than the others?

Then skim through the questions themselves. If you're lucky, you may find that the paper is a straightforward one with a number of questions you anticipated. Tick the ones you feel you can cope with more than adequately, but don't rush into an answer at this stage.

On the other hand, your exam paper may turn out to be one of those nightmare documents where none of the questions seems to bear any relation to what you have learned. Assuming it is the right paper - and if you have questions about the Medes and Persians on what is supposed to be a 19th-century history paper it clearly isn't - read it through again much more carefully, trying to rephrase each question in more familiar terms. You often find the most complicated sounding questions are among the easiest to answer.

Decide how much time to allocate to each question, and this must be proportional to the number of marks the question carries. If you have to answer four questions with equal marks on a three-hour paper you will have a maximum of 45 minutes to spend on each of them. Don't overrun.

Four moderately good answers are likely to yield a better mark than two and

Even before you put
pen to paper...

a half outstanding ones. And before you put pen to paper, make sure you understand the question fully. For no matter how erudite your answer, if it misses the point completely you won't gain any marks for it.

Another tip is not to be put off by others. If you happen to be seated next to an examinee with a prodigious capacity for writing, there are no grounds for feeling inferior. As he fills up three times as much stationery as you do, console yourself with the idea that much of his prose is probably irrelevant.

After the exam, don't meet your friends and indulge in a lengthy post-mortem. While you can certainly pass comment on the paper itself, it is virtually impossible to judge your own performance. The more intelligent you are, the more self-critical you will be.

In any case, if you have prepared for the examination properly the chances are that you have nothing to fear and that it will indeed be the worthy culmination to your endeavours.

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Closing Date: 16 July 1987

Further particulars and application forms are available from Mr J. E. Reilly, Secretary of Facilities and Deputy Registrar, The Registry, University of Kent, Canterbury, Kent CT2 7NZ to be returned no later than Monday, 6th July 1987. Please quote reference A87/89.

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CV applications only to Box A86, The Times, Box Numbers Dept., Virginia Street, London. E1 9DD

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Successful candidate will be required to have good organisational skills, the ability to work independently and use initiative. Ideally applicants should be experienced in word processing, with accurate shorthand and typing. Salary negotiable.

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Would suit graduate with
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Salary £8,500.
Please apply with CV to
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A first class salary commensurate with the skills and experience required for the job will be paid.
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The Times focuses on the 110th Wimbledon Championships, which begin today

A room with the view to greatness

By Ian Stafford

Centre court is now a familiar sight to all tennis enthusiasts, but out of view behind and below the Royal Box, is the unknown territory where the off-court dramas of delight and defeat are played out... the changing rooms, the waiting room and the short walkway to that most nerve-wracking arena.

Imagine the arrival of Boris Becker, the defending champion, at Wimbledon today. His chauffeur-driven car will

take him inside the grounds of the All England Club and drop him at the steps leading to the main building.

From there he will walk towards the centre court complex and turn to the door on his left, the Gentlemen's Dressing Room. Passing a photograph of Rod Laver, he will then enter the main dressing room, which is attended full-time by five trainer-masseurs.

The room is not unlike the changing area in any good sports centres, except this one has a small bar equipped with soft drinks and beer. Lockers surround the walls with blank cards waiting to be filled with the name of a player. There is no favouritism in this department.

The only place in Wimbledon where players can get away from each other is in the bath tub, housed in private compartments behind the lockers; there they can float with victory or wallow in defeat. It is in the dressing room, decked by white wash-basins and benches below coat hooks, that the player will test his rackets and limber up.

In contrast, the Ladies' Dressing Room, directly above the men's, resembles a beautician's salon. The room is so secure that very few men have entered it; they include a Frenchman and a blind masseur. The Frenchman was Jean Borotra, who in 1925 entered the room and subsequently lost his Wimbledon crown.

The women's dressing room has pink doors and pink carpets, patterned curtains and small, quaint backless settees. During Wimbledon fortnight, the vanity units and mirrors are bathed in flowers. While the men change next to each other in the middle of their room, but the women have the privacy of their own cubicles.

The walk from the dressing rooms to the centre court itself is short. Always accompanied by an attendant, the players see to their right a wall covered by large wooden plaques commemorating all past winners. To their left is a cabinet housing all the trophies. Ahead is a pair of frosted-glass doors. Above the doors is a phrase from Kipling, carved in block capitals into the wood: IF YOU CAN MEET WITH TRIUMPH AND DISASTER AND TREAT THOSE TWO IMPOSTORS JUST THE SAME.

During the early rounds, the players will go onto the centre court directly from the dressing rooms, but the finalists will use the players' waiting room found by the exit. It is here that they will sweat and fret and exchange a few strained words. That is about as much as they can do in a room too small to swing a racket. With its brown carpet, bleak silver-framed picture and three pale blue wicker chairs surrounding a tiny wicker table, the room has a purposeful bareness about it. For five minutes, at most, they will be left to themselves here before the doors open.

Before them lies the centre court, with the world's television cameras, the Royal Box and 14,000 spectators huddled around a small piece of turf.



This is the famous view of Wimbledon's Centre Court from the BBC's Camera 1, which millions of viewers will see throughout the Wimbledon fortnight. In the bottom, right-hand corner, beside one of the two scoreboards, is the BBC's commentary box. Dan Maskell's second home. Television's voice of tennis, now aged 79, first sat in this seven-by-five-foot apartment in 1957. The box, which boasts a first-class view of the court, is spartan in appearance, with room for just three chairs tucked under a glass-panelled table, plus two television monitors and a telephone.

In the top, right-hand corner is the BBC radio commentators' box, which houses five individual compartments large enough only for two small chairs each and a microphone. These were first used in 1927. More commentary boxes for another 30 of the world's television services are found at the top of the north end of Centre Court.

Half-way up both sides of the arena are the standing areas, concrete terracing which can stand 2,000 spectators. The seating areas can hold a further 12,433. In 1979, the roof of Centre Court was raised one metre to

provide room for a further 1,088 seats.

Directly opposite Camera 1 is the Royal Box, an area eight seats wide, which is graced each year by the Duke of Kent - the president of the All England Club - and the Duchess of Kent. Invitations to the Royal Box are sent to members of the Royal Family, Cabinet ministers, official representatives of other sports and people prominent in all walks of life. The Queen honoured the club with her presence in 1957, 1962 and 1977.

On finals day, the Duke and Duchess of Kent will watch from the

centre of the box's seating, next to the chairman of the Wimbledon Championships, "Buzzer" Hadingham.

Above the scoreboard to the left of the Royal Box is the enclosure for players and their families and coaches. This is where Ian Tiras will sit as his charge, Boris Becker, attempts to claim the title for the third successive occasion. Directly above this area is the press box, where the world's journalists will cram into four small benches.

Ian Stafford

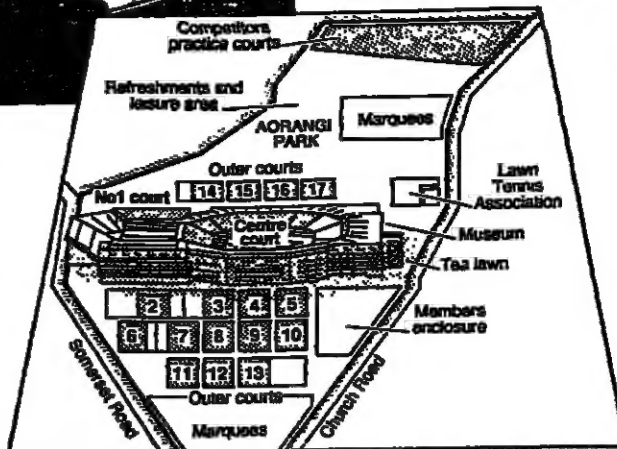


Illustration by Sam Francis/Geoffrey Sims

Mandlikova has the class to lift title

By Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent

The 101st Wimbledon championships, the 20th since the introduction of open competition, will begin today. In the revolutionary summer of 1968, Australians won three titles and the United States two. Nowadays the tournament is dominated by players born in Europe. Another change, recently pointed out by Australia's national coach, Ray Ruffels, is that Wimbledon is the only "low-bounce" event left in the grand slam.

Three of the four grand slam tournaments used to be played on grass but the United States and Australia in turn decided that hard courts made more sense. For a time it seemed that Australia might install a "low-bounce" surface, synthetic grass, at the new national tennis centre. Their preference for hard courts has, by accident, emphasised Wimbledon's unique status.

Nobody in Britain knows more about such wide issues than the sage of Slazenger, John Barrett, whose original thinking has stimulated many areas of the game. "Wimbledon is the ultimate test," he says, "because everything happens so fast. There are no second chances - and because it's so fast, you get a lot of terrible calls. The surface is different every day. The courts are different. Boy, you have to be adaptable!"

Wimbledon is also the best illustration of a point made the other day by Pam Shriver, whose press conferences sparkle with wit and wisdom and a dash of philosophy. "You can't count on anything on a tennis court," she said. "Nothing. Everything is very fragile." It is indeed, especially at Wimbledon.

Such factors as guesswork, improvisation, rapid adjustments of the racket head and high-speed perfection of timing assume a special importance on grass. This year, too, rain has restricted preparatory practice and competition. That restriction should favour the "natural" grass-court players unless the courts become

dry and worn, which would take some of the pace out of them.

Usually the first week is more fun than the second but this time the difference may be less marked. The main reasons are the declining authority of Martina Navratilova and Chris Evert and the advance of Steffi Graf, who has won all her 1987 tournaments and goes to Wimbledon with 39 consecutive singles wins behind her. Moreover, Helena Sukova emerged as a fancied outsider when she beat both Miss Evert and Miss Navratilova at Eastbourne. These three are in the same half at Wimbledon.

Miss Navratilova has not won a tournament since November and recently made the astounding comment: "My God! I might not even win Wimbledon." She was not suggesting that Wimbledon was easy, merely that - having been champion for five years running and seven times altogether - she was beginning to take security of tenure for granted. She knows better now.

Essentially, Miss Navratilova

is still the player she was. Her decline is rooted in self-doubt, which has repeatedly been evident - for example, against Gabriela Sabatini in Rome, Miss Graf in Paris and Miss Sukova at Eastbourne - in her failure to consolidate commanding leads.

Self-doubt is beginning to affect Miss Evert, too, and she has also lost a little of her speed, punch and, possibly, her hunger for success. None of that applies to Miss Graf, but the new champion of France has little experience on grass. "Steffi's serve is the most improved shot in women's tennis," Miss Shriver says.

The 1987 Graf can set up points with her service and her sliced back hand - and can win them with her forehand. Her coach, Pavel Slozil, has been working hard on her volleying. But this year I prefer the chances of a player who, in her last two grand slam tournaments on grass, was runner-up to Miss Navratilova at Wimbledon and beat her in the Australian final.

That player is Hana Mandlikova, who needs Wimbledon to

complete a set of grand slam singles titles. Like her compatriot, Miloslav Mecir, she is hazardously dependent on perfect timing. But assuming that she is fully fit and on good terms with the muse who governs her confidence, Miss Mandlikova has the class to come through an unusually open field.

Boris Becker, champion for the past two years and still improving, should consolidate his dominance of the men's event. But the second week promises excitement. Ivan Lendl, aged 27, is in urgent need of the title and, given the slightest chance, has the mental and physical attributes to win it.

Stefan Edberg plays a classic serve-and-volley game and has won the last two Australian championships - on the now discarded grass. Mats Wilander won the two preceding Australian titles, has improved his service, and has made Wimbledon his main goal for the year. Of the rest, Pat Cash looks the most threatening.

It would be no surprise if the semi-finals were Becker v Cash and Edberg v Lendl, but there are dangerous contenders who could make nonsense of such a forecast. We can at least be sure that the final will not be the stupefying bore the French final was. Becker must be a stronger favourite than any of the women. Both singles events offer the prospect of a thrilling and possibly glorious Wimbledon.

The British? Well, many of the large domestic contingent were not good enough to get into the draw on merit but were invited to fill pre-arranged vacancies. One hopes they surpass expectations. Failing that, it would be gratifying if all of them - rather than most of them - could lose without blaming the line decisions, the courts, the balls, the weather, the Lawn Tennis Association, the Press, or the political troubles in South Korea.



Mandlikova: needs Wimbledon for a grand slam set of championships

WIMBLEDON SEEDINGS

Men

SINGLES

Winner: £155,000

Runner-up: £77,500

1. B. Becker (WG); 2. I. Lendl (WG); 3. M. Navratilova (WG); 4. S. Edberg (WG); 5. M. Mecir (WG); 6. Y. Noah (WG); 7. J. McEnroe (WG); 8. A. Goram (WG); 9. H. Leconte (WG); 10. T. Mayotte (WG); 11. P. Cash (WG); 12. S. Graf (WG); 13. J. Navratilova (WG); 14. E. Sabatini (WG); 15. F. Evert (WG); 16. K. Curren (WG).

DOUBLES

Winner: £33,750 (shared)

Runner-up: £16,875 (shared)

1. G. Forgiat and Y. Noah (WG); 2. P. Annaccone (WG) and C. J. van Rensburg (WG); 3. A. Goram (WG) and Z. Zvonimirovic (WG); 4. S. Edberg and A. Jarrod (WG); 5. J. Navratilova and M. Wilander (WG); 6. G. Dornally and P. Fleming (WG); 7. K. Flach and R. Scott (WG); 8. S. Cresset and E. Sanchez (WG); 9. C. Hooper and M. Leach (WG); 10. K. Curren and M. DePalmer (WG); 11. C. Steyn and D. Visser (WG); 12. S. Graf and M. Navratilova (WG); 13. S. Stewart (WG) and K. Wilander (WG); 14. K. Flach and R. Scott (WG); 15. S. E. Davis and D. Pate (WG).

Women

SINGLES

Winner: £139,500

Runner-up: £69,750

1. M. Navratilova (WG); 2. S. Graf (WG); 3. C. Evert (WG); 4. H. Mandlikova (WG); 5. M. Sukova (WG); 6. P. H. Shriver (WG); 7. G. Sabatini (WG); 8. M. Navratilova (WG); 9. K. Flach (WG); 10. B. Borge (WG); 11. L. McNeil (WG); 12. C. Lindqvist (WG); 13. K. Flach (WG); 14. B. Potter (WG); 15. K. Flach (WG); 16. R. Rigg (WG).

DOUBLES

Winner: £44,500 (shared)

Runner-up: £22,250 (shared)

1. M. Navratilova and P. Shriver (WG); 2. S. Graf (WG) and G. Sabatini (WG); 3. C. Evert (WG) and H. Mandlikova (WG); 4. W. Turnbull (WG); 5. E. Borge (WG) and R. Farber (WG); 6. B. Borge (WG) and E. Smylie (WG); 7. S. Parkhomchenko and S. Cresset (WG); 8. K. Flach (WG) and R. Scott (WG); 9. B. Borge (WG) and G. Fleming (WG); 10. K. Flach (WG) and R. Scott (WG); 11. M. Paz (WG).



Boris Becker

West Germany. Aged 19. Fourth appearance. Retired hurt in 1984 but was champion next two years and is still improving. Perhaps the most typical grass-court specialist since Newcombe-Smith era. Will be hard to stop unless he self-destructs with one "goalkeeping" stunt too many.



Ivan Lendl

Czechoslovakia, but lives in U.S. Aged 27. Eighth challenge. Semi-finals 1983 and 1984, runner-up last year. Three times French champion, twice U.S. champion. Not at best on grass, but Tony Roche has sharpened his volleying. Running out of time, which makes him dangerous.



Mats Wilander

Sweden. Aged 22. Seventh challenge. Has never reached quarter-finals but has twice won Australian title, on harder grass courts. Twice the French champion, is playing the best tennis of his life and wants Wimbledon badly. He should have his best year there.



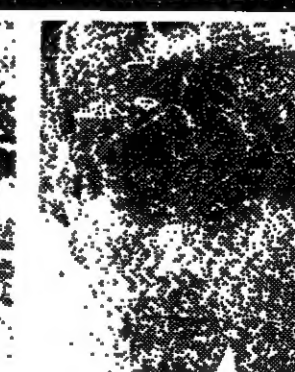
Stefan Edberg

Sweden. Aged 21. Fifth challenge. Like Wilander, has never reached quarter-finals. Unlike Wilander, plays classic serve-and-volley game. Has won last two Australian titles. Needs quicker footwork and more powerful ground strokes. Could win - but unlikely to do so this year.



Yannick Noah

France. Aged 27. Making only his fifth challenge in 10 years. Has never passed third round. French champion in 1983. Has less confidence in his grass-court potential than others have. Exciting athlete with superb physique. On grass, his forehand may let him down.



Tim Mayotte

U.S. Aged 26. Seventh challenge. Semi-finals 1982. Reached quarters three other years. Always in last 16. After 1981 debut, lost only to champions or runners-up. Grass-court specialist with big service, exemplary first volley, and bold returns. May have missed his best chance.



Pat Cash

Australia. Aged 22. Fifth challenge. Reached semi-finals in 1984 and quarters last year. In between was bothered by troublesome spinal disc and increasing self-doubt. Grass-court expert, now playing best tennis of his career - but looks a contender rather than champion.



Kevin Curren

U.S. (born South Africa). Aged 29. His eighth challenge. Reached semi-finals in 1983 and was runner-up in 1985, when his explosive service was too much for Edberg, McEnroe and Connors. Moody and unpredictable. May have one more Wimbledon in him.



Martina Navratilova

U.S. (born Czechoslovakia). Aged 30. 15th appearance. Seven times champion. Probably the greatest grass-court player in history of women's tennis. Strengths: muscles, athleticism, service, forecourt game and sliced backhand approach shot. Current weakness: erosion of confidence.



Steffi Graf

West Germany. Aged 18 (just). Third challenge. Reached last 16 in 1984 and 1985. The most exciting newcomer since Tracy Austin. Recent champion of France (her first grand slam final). Inexperienced on grass, but could win if courts become dry and worn.



Chris Evert

U.S. Aged 32. 16th appearance. Three times champion, seven times runner-up. She has only once been beaten before semi-finals. Graf is not her best surface and she may have lost a little quickness and punch. But no woman player has been more consistently successful.



Hana Mandlikova

Czechoslovakia. Aged 26. Ninth challenge. Runner-up 1981 and 1985. Has won French, U.S. and Australian titles and needs Wimbledon to complete the grand slam set. Brilliantly facile but unpredictable - because of dependence on mind and, technically, perfect timing.



Helena Sukova

Czechoslovakia. Aged 22. Sixth challenge. Reached quarter-finals in the past two years. Has beaten Navratilova and Evert in grand slam tournaments - and, at Eastbourne last week. A tall, gifted grass-court player. May lack the versatility and accuracy to "win big". Daughter of 1962 runner-up.



Pam Shriver

U.S. Aged 24. 10th challenge. Reached semi-finals in 1981, quarters in 1984 and 1985. Runner-up for 1978 U.S. championship but later inhibited by weight of expectation and bad shoulder. Has formidable service and forecourt game. Due for her best Wimbledon.



Gabriela Sabatini

Aged 17. Third challenge. Reached semi-finals last year. Challenging Graf for leadership of the new wave. Still working on service and volley and physical stamina, but has become more aggressive under coaching of Angel Gimenez. Excessive use of top-spin taxes her strength.



Claudia Kohde-Kilsch

West Germany. Aged 23. Seventh challenge. Has yet to reach quarter-finals. Accomplished all-court player but unusually tall - and a rather languid, one-paced player. Top-tenner for past three years but needs more self-assurance and nerve before fulfilling potential.

Weather 'the worst in memory'

Battle of Cloud of gloom 'crops' reveals a shock

By Richard Eaton

Kelly Evernden, of New Zealand, unseeded and ranked only 124 in the world, became the surprise winner when he beat the fourth-seeded, Tim Wilkison, of the United States, 6-4, 7-6 in yesterday's postponed final.

But then it had been a week of surprises. Perhaps the biggest was that all the players had been able to complete their matches and finally defeat the weather that had threatened to ruin the tournament and which delayed yesterday's start until noon, threatening to close in again by the time Evernden clinched his fourth match point.

That there should have been such a robust final was remarkable. Wilkison has twice had arthroscopic surgery on his right knee, once after running into a side wall whilst playing Jimmy Connors. Evernden has only one lung, the legacy of a car accident nine years ago when his chest stopped beating and a steel rod had temporarily to be inserted into a leg. Two crocks have rarely played more athletically than this.

The Kiwi beavered away just as he had in his morning semi-final when adversity once more had no hold upon him. He came from behind to overcome Eric Jelen, of West Germany, the man who, last week had beaten Mats Wilander at Queen's. Most people would have had their predictions of the finalists wrong. The man who on Saturday broke a thousand school-girl hearts, Michiel Schapers, of the Netherlands, was outlasted yesterday by a grunting, but extremely gutsy Wilkison.

Schapers had beaten the great love object, Henri Leconte. He also had six break points in the final set of a match against Wilkison that lasted nearly two and a half hours. But the American, sounding like Swindon junction on a busy day, noisily grabbed his only chance of victory. That occurred in the 18th game of a final set that had officials once more gazing anxiously at the building clouds.

Despite his 7-6, 6-7, 7-5 defeat to Schapers it would be unwise to dismiss Leconte's Wimbledon chances. Play was never easy on such soft slow grass, there was only one service break in the entire match, and this is the third time he has failed at Bristol. He is not quite as fit as he would ideally like after his spinal surgery, but he at least has proved there is nothing medically wrong. His timing, which is always perched on a fine edge of sensibility, is also just as likely to dramatically return as to stay away.

Besides that there was an increasingly dour mood to the Frenchman in this match. Schapers had taken him to three sets last year when he had also accused Leconte of cheating by feigning an ankle injury. Perhaps that was the reason. Perhaps it was the dreadfully depressing seven-hour wait for no play the day before. Which ever, one has to believe it will not be repeated.

SEVENTH SEED: Tim Wilkison (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; K. Evernden (NZ) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 2. Jelen (FR) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 3. Schapers (NL) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 4. Wilkison (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 5. Leconte (FR) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 6. Connors (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 7. Evernden (NZ) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 8. Wilkison (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 9. Leconte (FR) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 10. Connors (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 11. Evernden (NZ) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 12. Wilkison (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 13. Leconte (FR) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 14. Connors (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 15. Evernden (NZ) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 16. Wilkison (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 17. Leconte (FR) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 18. Connors (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 19. Evernden (NZ) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 20. Wilkison (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 21. Leconte (FR) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 22. Connors (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 23. Evernden (NZ) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 24. Wilkison (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 25. Leconte (FR) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 26. Connors (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 27. Evernden (NZ) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 28. Wilkison (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 29. Leconte (FR) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 30. Connors (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 31. Evernden (NZ) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 32. Wilkison (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 33. Leconte (FR) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 34. Connors (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 35. Evernden (NZ) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 36. Wilkison (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 37. Leconte (FR) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 38. Connors (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 39. Evernden (NZ) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 40. Wilkison (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 41. Leconte (FR) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 42. Connors (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 43. Evernden (NZ) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 44. Wilkison (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 45. Leconte (FR) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 46. Connors (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 47. Evernden (NZ) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 48. Wilkison (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 49. Leconte (FR) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 50. Connors (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 51. Evernden (NZ) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 52. Wilkison (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 53. Leconte (FR) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 54. Connors (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 55. Evernden (NZ) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 56. Wilkison (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 57. Leconte (FR) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 58. Connors (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 59. Evernden (NZ) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 60. Wilkison (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 61. Leconte (FR) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 62. Connors (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 63. Evernden (NZ) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 64. Wilkison (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 65. Leconte (FR) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 66. Connors (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 67. Evernden (NZ) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 68. Wilkison (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 69. Leconte (FR) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 70. Connors (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 71. Evernden (NZ) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 72. Wilkison (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 73. Leconte (FR) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 74. Connors (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 75. Evernden (NZ) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 76. Wilkison (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 77. Leconte (FR) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 78. Connors (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 79. Evernden (NZ) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 80. Wilkison (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 81. Leconte (FR) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 82. Connors (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 83. Evernden (NZ) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 84. Wilkison (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 85. Leconte (FR) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 86. Connors (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 87. Evernden (NZ) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 88. Wilkison (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 89. Leconte (FR) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 90. Connors (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 91. Evernden (NZ) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 92. Wilkison (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 93. Leconte (FR) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 94. Connors (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 95. Evernden (NZ) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 96. Wilkison (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 97. Leconte (FR) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 98. Connors (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 99. Evernden (NZ) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 100. Wilkison (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 101. Leconte (FR) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 102. Connors (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 103. Evernden (NZ) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 104. Wilkison (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 105. Leconte (FR) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 106. Connors (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 107. Evernden (NZ) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 108. Wilkison (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 109. Leconte (FR) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 110. Connors (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 111. Evernden (NZ) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 112. Wilkison (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 113. Leconte (FR) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 114. Connors (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 115. Evernden (NZ) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 116. Wilkison (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 117. Leconte (FR) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 118. Connors (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 119. Evernden (NZ) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 120. Wilkison (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 121. Leconte (FR) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 122. Connors (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 123. Evernden (NZ) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 124. Wilkison (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 125. Leconte (FR) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 126. Connors (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 127. Evernden (NZ) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 128. Wilkison (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 129. Leconte (FR) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 130. Connors (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 131. Evernden (NZ) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 132. Wilkison (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 133. Leconte (FR) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 134. Connors (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 135. Evernden (NZ) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 136. Wilkison (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 137. Leconte (FR) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 138. Connors (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 139. Evernden (NZ) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 140. Wilkison (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 141. Leconte (FR) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 142. Connors (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 143. Evernden (NZ) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 144. Wilkison (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 145. Leconte (FR) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 146. Connors (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 147. Evernden (NZ) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 148. Wilkison (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 149. Leconte (FR) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 150. Connors (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 151. Evernden (NZ) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 152. Wilkison (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 153. Leconte (FR) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 154. Connors (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 155. Evernden (NZ) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 156. Wilkison (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 157. Leconte (FR) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 158. Connors (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 159. Evernden (NZ) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 160. Wilkison (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 161. Leconte (FR) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 162. Connors (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 163. Evernden (NZ) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 164. Wilkison (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 165. Leconte (FR) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 166. Connors (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 167. Evernden (NZ) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 168. Wilkison (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 169. Leconte (FR) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 170. Connors (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 171. Evernden (NZ) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 172. Wilkison (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 173. Leconte (FR) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 174. Connors (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 175. Evernden (NZ) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 176. Wilkison (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 177. Leconte (FR) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 178. Connors (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 179. Evernden (NZ) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 180. Wilkison (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 181. Leconte (FR) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 182. Connors (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 183. Evernden (NZ) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 184. Wilkison (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 185. Leconte (FR) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 186. Connors (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 187. Evernden (NZ) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 188. Wilkison (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 189. Leconte (FR) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 190. Connors (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 191. Evernden (NZ) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 192. Wilkison (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 193. Leconte (FR) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 194. Connors (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 195. Evernden (NZ) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 196. Wilkison (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 197. Leconte (FR) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 198. Connors (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 199. Evernden (NZ) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 200. Wilkison (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 201. Leconte (FR) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 202. Connors (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 203. Evernden (NZ) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 204. Wilkison (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 205. Leconte (FR) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 206. Connors (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 207. Evernden (NZ) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 208. Wilkison (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 209. Leconte (FR) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 210. Connors (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 211. Evernden (NZ) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 212. Wilkison (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 213. Leconte (FR) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 214. Connors (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 215. Evernden (NZ) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 216. Wilkison (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 217. Leconte (FR) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 218. Connors (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 219. Evernden (NZ) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 220. Wilkison (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 221. Leconte (FR) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 222. Connors (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 223. Evernden (NZ) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 224. Wilkison (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 225. Leconte (FR) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 226. Connors (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 227. Evernden (NZ) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 228. Wilkison (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 229. Leconte (FR) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 230. Connors (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 231. Evernden (NZ) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 232. Wilkison (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 233. Leconte (FR) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 234. Connors (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 235. Evernden (NZ) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 236. Wilkison (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 237. Leconte (FR) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 238. Connors (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 239. Evernden (NZ) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 240. Wilkison (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 241. Leconte (FR) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 242. Connors (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 243. Evernden (NZ) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 244. Wilkison (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 245. Leconte (FR) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 246. Connors (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 247. Evernden (NZ) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 248. Wilkison (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 249. Leconte (FR) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 250. Connors (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 251. Evernden (NZ) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 252. Wilkison (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 253. Leconte (FR) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 254. Connors (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 255. Evernden (NZ) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 256. Wilkison (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 257. Leconte (FR) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 258. Connors (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 259. Evernden (NZ) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 260. Wilkison (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 261. Leconte (FR) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 262. Connors (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 263. Evernden (NZ) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 264. Wilkison (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 265. Leconte (FR) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 266. Connors (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 267. Evernden (NZ) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 268. Wilkison (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 269. Leconte (FR) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 270. Connors (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 271. Evernden (NZ) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 272. Wilkison (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 273. Leconte (FR) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 274. Connors (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 275. Evernden (NZ) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 276. Wilkison (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 277. Leconte (FR) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 278. Connors (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 279. Evernden (NZ) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 280. Wilkison (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 281. Leconte (FR) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 282. Connors (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 283. Evernden (NZ) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 284. Wilkison (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 285. Leconte (FR) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 286. Connors (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 287. Evernden (NZ) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 288. Wilkison (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 289. Leconte (FR) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 290. Connors (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 291. Evernden (NZ) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 292. Wilkison (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 293. Leconte (FR) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 294. Connors (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 295. Evernden (NZ) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 296. Wilkison (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 297. Leconte (FR) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 298. Connors (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 299. Evernden (NZ) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 300. Wilkison (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 301. Leconte (FR) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 302. Connors (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 303. Evernden (NZ) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 304. Wilkison (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 305. Leconte (FR) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10-6; 306. Connors (US) 6-4, 7-6, 7-5; 10-8; 10

